Post Box 322.
Telegram "Chronicle"

Registered No. B. 4665.
Telephone No. 22037.

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: PHEROZESHAH MEHTA

WEEKLY

VOL. VII NO. 23 BOMBAY: SUNDAY, June 6, 1948 PRICE FOUR ANNAS

"Gonfan"

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Artist: R. S. Mulgaokar

A Famous Artists' Colony Fights For Life

(See Page 3)

SNATCHED FROM THE GALLOWS-XII

The Mysterious Death Of Anastasia Martinez

By Louis C. S. Mansfield

Famous detective, forgery expert and Criminologist.

FRANCISCO ROMERO was charged with the murder of Anastasia Martinez of Mexico, his lady love. On the day of the incident, Romero kicked up a terrible row with Martinez and the landlady intervened six times to stop them fighting. Hardly did the landlady return to her apartment than she heard a shot. A moment later there was another one. And when she got back to the room, Martinez was dead. Neighbours rushed into the room but found none to their surprise. There was no other door or window. Yet the corpse reminded them of the grim reality Romero was arrested an hour later and he denied any knowledge of Martinez's death. How was it that Martinez received two bullets and that too not in quick succession? How was it then that Romero was exonerated of the charge and discharged? Find it out for yourself in the twelfth and last of our Stranger-than-fiction series.

THEODOR Gonzales, Assistant Chief of the Criminal Identification Laboratory of the Federal District, Mexico, picked up the desk calendar which showed the date January 15, 1931—and moved it to one side to make room for himself to perch on the desk.

Without waiting for an invitation, he reached for one of Director Antonio Quijano's cigarettes.

"What's on your mind, Tony?" he asked.

"It's about that girl, Anastasia Martinez, who was shot and killed at 297, Bucarelli, early this morning," came the answer. "The police have arrested her lover, Francisco Romero and charged him with the murder. There's plenty of evidence against him but there are one or two angles I'd like you to enquire into personally."

"And they are?"

"Perhaps I'd better tell you the details first," Quijano replied. "From what the witnesses say, Romero went to see Vartinez last evening and stayed almost the whole night arguing and fighting with her. There must have been a dreadful row going on because the landlady says that she had to go to the room six times to stop them fighting. It appears that Martinez was abusing Romero and shouting that she never wanted to see him again. Romero on the other hand, kept shouting that he would kill her rather than give her up.

"Finally just after three o'clock, the landlady went along and told them to stop fighting or she'd throw Martinez out on the street that very moment. Romero told her not to worry as he was leaving, so she went back to bed. However, she'd just got inside the door of her room when she heard a shot. A moment later there was another one. And when she got back to the room, Martinez was dead. She'd been shot twice through the heart. The doctors tell me that either shot would have killed her instantly."

How Did He Get Out?

"Well, what's special about that?" Gonzalez asked. "Evidently they quarrelled, she refused to make it up with him, so he decided to kill her."

"That's it on the face of it," Quijano agreed. "And that will be the essence of the case when the murder trial comes up. There's no doubt that he'll be brought in guilty because the case against him is far too strong for him to get out of. Apart from the witnesses who heard him threatening to kill her, we found his gun lying near the body. The two bullets which killed her came from that gun."

"Then that makes it pretty conclusive unless he can claim in court that someone else killed her or that she committed suicide."

"Well, he won't be able to claim suicide. The gun's been wiped clear of all prints and a suicide can't do that. But why I sent for you is this. The landlay says that she heard the first shot less than a minute after she left Martinez's room. Several of the lodgers say that, when they heard the first shot, they immediately opened their doors and looked out to see what was going on. They were actually looking along the passage when the second shot sounded from Martinez's room. When they rushed in there was no one else there but the corpse. There's no other door. And there's no window. Somehow or other the killer managed to get out of that room while everyone was looking on. I want you to find out how he did it. It's bound to be an important point at the trial."

Romero's Story

"O.K." said Gonzalez, "I'll see what I can do. Maybe he hid behind the door or some furniture or something and slipped out while everyone was looking at the body. Where's Romero now?"

"Down in the cells being held on a charge of murder. The police arrested him less than an hour after the killing. They found him wandering around the streets in a very distraught condition as if he did not know where he was or where he was going. He denies knowing anything about it. But then they all say that!"

Although Director Quijano had given him the facts of the case, Gonzalez is the type of detective who likes to do his own sleuthing. He decided to go along and have a chat with the surgeon who had examined the body and also the officer who had checked the gun for fingerprints. But first he wanted to see Romero and get his story at first hand.

Half an hour with Romero convinced Gonzalez that either the man was completely innocent of the crime or else he was the world's most consummate liar.

He was unable to trap Romero into anything approaching an admission of guilt and the very ready, sincere way in which he answered the detective's questions bore the stamp of truth. Quite simply, Romero said he did not know the first thing about Martinez's death. Yes, he admitted, he had quarrelled with her violently. She was jealous over some girl he had been out with and wanted to break it off with him altogether. And yes, he said, he had threatened to kill her, but he had not meant it. He had merely said it in a temper without any thought of Trying to carry out the threat.

Fingerprints Wiped Off

As for the gun, he had made a present of it to Martinez, some three weeks before, because she was afraid of living alone.

Romero was quite certain that he had walked out of the room the moment the landlady left. He had not even heard the shots. He was too dazed over the break to notice anything.

In the fingerprint section, Gonzalez found that there had been quite a number of smeared fingerprints on the gun but none of them could be used for identification purposes. They had been hurriedly wiped off with a soft cloth which had ruined every print.

From the surgeon he got a complete description of the bullet wounds.

"Both slugs went practically through the same hole," the surgeon explained. "The second one just cut the lips of the wound made by the first. The whole area was heavily marked with unburned powder. The gun must have been held close up against her heart for both shots. Both went through her heart."

"How long would she live after the first struck her?" Gonzalez asked.

"Maybe five seconds. Maybe not so long. Both shots mushroomed and both tore away large sections of the heart. She'd lose consciousness the moment the first bullet struck her heart and she'd die a few seconds afterwards."

Gonzalez Is Puzzled

At 297 Bucarelli Gonzalez staged a reconstruction of the case. He got together everyone who had been in the house at the time and made them re-enact everything they had done from the time they heard the first shot to the time when they all rushed to Martinez's room.

At the end of it he was forced to admit that there was not the slightest possibility of anyone being able to slip out of the room between the time the first shot sounded and the time everyone reached the room.

And, as he stood in the doorway of the room itself, he was forced to admit that what little furniture there was did not seem large enough to hide anyone properly.

The landlady and the other lodgers were vehement in their description of the terrific row which had gone on between Romero and Martinez. It had reached such proportions that the landlady felt sure they would kill each other if they were not quietened. That is why she had told Martinez to get out immediately. She did not want any murders in her house.

No nearer a solution, the detective went back to the cells to see if he could force Romero into making some admission which would put him on the right track.

But he came away more convinced than ever that Romero was telling the truth and that he was, in fact, innocent.

Gonzalez Has An Idea

Gonzalez realised that Romero was the only logical suspect. It was impossible that, in the minute or so which had elapsed between the departure of the landlady and the sound of the first shot, any third party could have got into the room, taken Romero's gun from the drawer where Martinez usually hid it, and then shot the girl.

Yet, he was convinced of the man's innocence, although everything he had discovered merely seemed added evidence of his guilt.

Faced with this extraordinary mystery, Gonzalez did a thing he often does when he is against a really tough case.

He got himself a tray of strong coffee, closed and bolted his office door, lit a cigarette, put his feet up on his desk and proceeded to think.

Two hours later, he reached for the telephone and made a quick call. As the voice at the other end of the wire answered his questions, a faint smile played around his lips. He made a second call and the smile grew wider. He made a third and the smile became a positive grin of delight.

"Who Wiped Out The Prints"?

Jabbling his finger on a call button, he ordered that Romero should be brought up to the laboratory immediately. Then he proceeded to make a praffin wax cast of the man's hands with which to carry out a nitrate test. Then he packed some gear into a bag and dashed out on a mysterious errand. On the way he stopped again at 297 Bucarelli there he gathered the lodgers together and spoke authentically:

"One of you wiped the fingerprints off the gun found in Anastasia Martinez's room", he said. "Who was it?"

There was some consternation among the lodgers. Then Senor Alejandro edged forward nervously.

"Me", he said. "I did. When I got into the room with Altonzo Melito I picked up the gun without thinking. Suddenly I realised that if my prints were on it I might be connected with it, so I wiped them off again."

With a grin of triumph, Gonzalez picked up his bad and set off to complete his errand.

With a grin of triumph, nzalez picked up his bad and set off to complete his errand.

When he got back to the laboratory, he laid a second set of paraffin wax castes alongside those of Romero's hands.

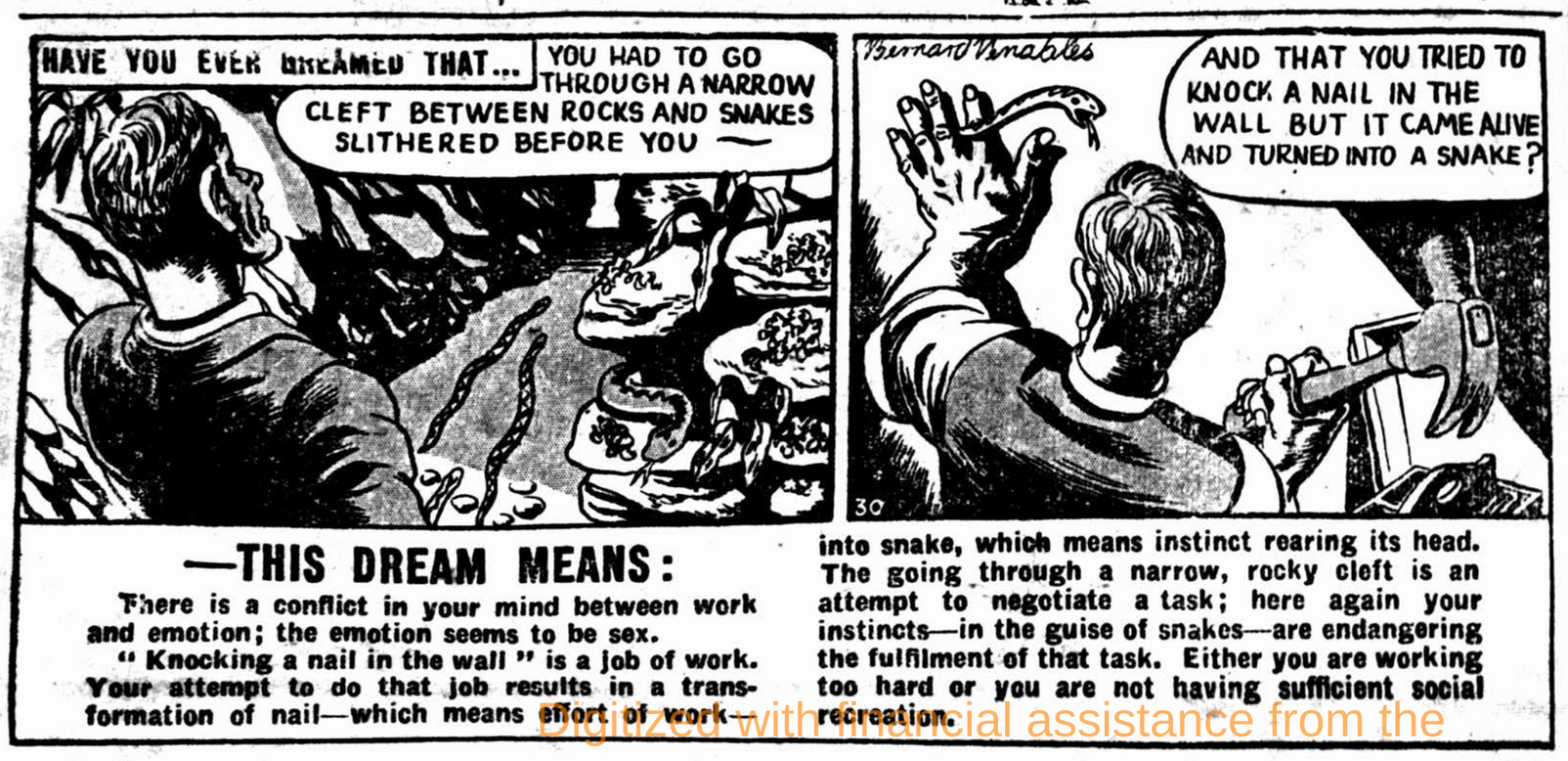
Reaching for a bottle of Lunge's re-agent, he poured some into both the castes:

Blue Spots Reveal The Killer

"Well soon see", he told Tomasio Naranjo, his laboratory assistant. "If Romero killed her, the back-lash of the gun will have spattered nitrates from the powder on his hand and you"ll see a number of bright blue spots up on his wax cast. If he didn't, there won't be angry".

A few minuts later, the casts changed colour slightly. Romero's cast showed up the black and grey spots of a dirty hand. But the second cast

(Continued On Page 5)


HAVE YOU EVER DREAMED THAT...
YOU HAD TO GO THROUGH A NARROW CLEFT BETWEEN ROCKS AND SNAKES SLITHERED BEFORE YOU —
Bernard Venables
AND THAT YOU TRIED TO KNOCK A NAIL IN THE WALL BUT IT CAME ALIVE AND TURNED INTO A SNAKE?
30

—THIS DREAM MEANS:

There is a conflict in your mind between work and emotion; the emotion seems to be sex.

" Knocking a nail in the wall " is a job of work. Your attempt to do that job results in a transformation of nail—which means effort of work—into snake, which means instinct rearing its head. The going through a narrow, rocky cleft is an attempt to negotiate a task; here again your instincts—in the guise of snakes—are endangering the fulfilment of that task. Either you are working too hard or you are not having sufficient social recreation.

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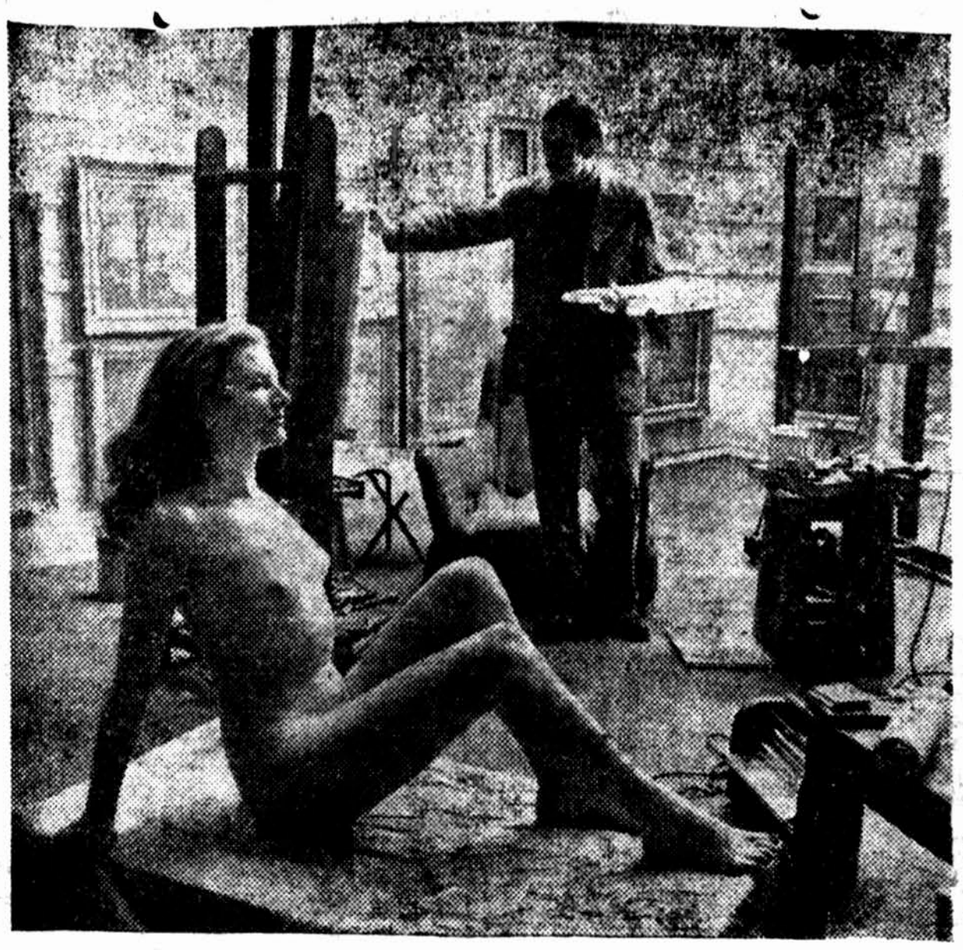

WHERE FISHERMEN MADE NETS. This spacious studio in the Porthmeor block was once a fisherman's loft. Until last year it was occupied by the late Borlase Smart, a champion of Cornish artists, to which the colony's memorial fund is dedicated. To-day it is tenanted by David Cox, a great-grandson of the famous water-colourist, who is seen painting model Joy Hessey.

A famous Artists Colony Fights For Life

By Douglas Liveridge

ST. IVES CORWALL:

TALK of nt. Ives and three things spring to mind: cats. fishermen and art.

Just now the emphasis is on art, because this quaint old Cornish coast town with its narrow, cobbled streets and alleyways is threatened with the loss of its world-famous artists' colony.

Tempted by inflated post-war prices, some landlords have ejected their struggling artist tenants in favour of people keen to convert studios into business premises. Before the war there were 100 studios. Now there are only 38 left, apart from a few in private houses. Some are dotted round the harbour, where shipping takes refuge from Atlantic gales: others are converted fishing lofts overlooking the graceful sweep of St. Ives Bay The continued decrease in their number is slowly stifling the life of one of the few remaining important art colonies left in Europe, for apart from St. Ives only Chelsea and Montmartre remain

In a bid to stave off extinction the St. Ives Society of Artists is desperately striving to amass £6.000 to buy a cluster of 13 studios known as the Porthmeor block

Spearhead of the campaign is a slim, dark wild-haired man of 33 who wears startling bow-ties. coloured shirts and slacks, David Cox, the Society's honorary secretary, is a Cornishman and great-grandson of the eminent English water-colourist of the same name On his shoulders has fallen the mantle of the late Borlase Smart who devoted his life to the furtherance of Cornish art and who forecast the threat of commercialism.

Montmartre Helps

"The appeal", Cox told me "has therefore been christened the 'Borlase Smart Memorial Fund'. We intend to borrow part of the £6,000 on an interest basis, the remainder to be raised by voluntary donations. So that the studios, when acquired will be used by St. Ives artists for all time. we plan to vest the property in a Trust Company"

"That is, of course", Cox hastenes to add. "in addition to the support we've received from fellow artists and art lovers on the Continent, especially France. But funds to date total no more than £1,400. And the closing date for purchase is perilously near

Certain artists have sold their much-needed art material to raise money for the fund. And each of the Society's 250 members—many of whom are scattered about Britain—is to send a picture for public sale. Like contributions are coming from the studios of Chelsea and Montmartre. "We never expected such camaraderie", said Cox. 'Picasso is interested, too".

Whistler Started It

In June the colony is to extend its appeal: this time to America and Canada. Its apostle is Leonard Richmond, internationally famous both as a landscape painter and author of books on art. He is one of the colony's elders'; a man of delicious humour, and of a reputation which is far greater in North America than in his native Britain.

He will spend most of his three-months' tour holding exhibitions (chiefly of Cornish subjects) in New York, and other centres, and will begin at Santa Fe, New Mexico. "There," he said, "an art gallery is to be placed at my disposal. Apart from my own work, I shall show paintings by Cox and my daughter, Olive Dexter. We shall take St. Ives and Cornwall across the Atlantic and return, I hope, with financial support for the colony. I feel sure that the Memorial Fund will endear itself to our American friends."

Certainly St. Ives has endeared itself to American artists. This Cornish beauty spot has a long artistic tradition. In 1918 the great J. M. W Turner set up his easel here. Others followed. John Constable was tempted from his beloved Suffolk to delight in the brilliant light that changes the colours of rock and sea a hundred times a day.

Artists From Many Lands

The fact that fishing loft—normally used for drying nets—were easily adapted for studio work was an added attraction. And so the smell of fish yielded to the smell of oil paint. Moreover, these lofts could be obtained at ridiculously low rentals

The new settlers were Catholic in their taste, varied in nationality From America came Gardener Symons, Dogharty, Waugh, Elmer Schofield, Lawrence, Wiggins Boyd, Mulhaupt Edward Simmons, Carlton, MacLaughlin....Alongside them—at varying periods worked Anders Zorn Adrian Stokes, Julius Olssen, Sir Frank Short, Stanhope Forbes, Sir Frank Brangwyn, Dame Laura Knight, Lamorna Birch....The works of St. Ives artists adorn the world's great galleries.

Successive decades have brought their own generation of artists And today the colony is as cosmopolitan as it was in Whistler's day. I have talked here with Sven Berlin from Sweden, Denis Williams, a Frenchwoman, and Misone Peile, from Holland.

But today the fisherfolk are keen to keep the artists in St. Ives. Besides, they have an interest in common, for even some of the fishermen are in danger of losing their lofts.

COLONY FACES A CRISIS. Because landlords are selling fishloft studioe to business concerns, the lifeof this famous art colony is threatened. To safeguard thirteen studioes—known as the Porthmeor block—the artists must raise £6,000. This picture shows some of the artists discussing their plan of campaign.

MARINERS' CHAPEL IS NOW A SHOW-PLACE. In this simple church, the fisher-folk used to pray. Now it is the gallery of the St Ives Society of Artists where, for £1 10s. annually, members may submit pictures for the quarterly shows. The crypt is ideal for one man shows.

One of Europe's last remaining artists' colonies, that in the quaint old Cornish fishing town of St. Ives, is fighting for its life.

Founded by Whistler in the 'eighties, the St. Ives colony has always used fishing lofts as studios. Today the landlords are selling the lofts to business concerns.

Artists of several countries, with the support of townspeople and of their colleagues of Chelsea and Montmartre, are striving to raise a fund to buy a block of studios and save the colony. And one of their number is to cross the Atlantic in search of American Aid.

Japan: Fast Changing Workshop Of The East

AMERICAN policy towards Japan has made a sharp turn in the last few weeks and in some ways is in complete disagreement with the attitudes of some of the Far Eastern Commission nations.

America plans to re-build Japan into the workshop of the Orient. China claims she is fearful of a possible revival of aggression. But actually China is jealous of Japan's potential industrial comeback as much as she is afraid of another "incident". But now that she herself is slated to receive a dol. 500,000,000 credit under the Asiatic recovery programme, China no longer is expected to voice her objections openly.

At the Canberra conference in which the British Commonwealth nations exchanged views on their attitude towards Japan, the measures generally agreed on were far more severe than present American plans. Australia can be expected to object strongly. Canada usually follows the American line. Britain will agree to any move that will increase her business in the Far East.

* * *

The changes in policy were highlighted by the March visit of an economic mission headed by Army Undersecretary William H. Draper, Jr., that included leading American industrialists; also the quiet inspection of George Kennan, Chief State Department Adviser to Secretary Marshall and the "Mr. X" of the cold-war article in the magazine Foreign Affairs. Kennan also visited Tokyo in March.

Trade v. Politics

Draper said that in trade Japan must follow the historical pattern, to sell and buy from the rest of Asia. Asked whether this would be possible if China became Communist, Draper said there was no reason why capitalism and communism could not trade.

The Japanese have not been so optimistic since 1942. Reparations, Japan's future standard of living, deconcentration of industry and the decentralization of government are in the process of being revised.

The usually sober weekly newsletter of the Bank of Tokyo greeted Draper's statement with lyrical enthusiasm: "Spring spreads its eternal gladness and hope over Japan. Today, Spring is also the harbinger of brighter and more definite hopes for an early recovery of Japan's economy. Sentiments and hopes in the hearts of the people, long frozen and thwarted, rise with warmth to the occasion of new events recently transpired."

For the fiscal year starting July 1, 1948, Japan will receive some dol. 400,000,000 in food and another dol. 150,000,000 worth of raw materials and machinery.

* * *

Draper believes that Japan will need aid until 1953, with diminishing sums as the years progress. Some American observers here believe that Japan cannot rebuild her economy to the levels envisaged by Mr. Draper for at least eight years and more likely ten.

Another dol. 150,000,000 will be set up as a revolving fund with Japan's stock of gold and silver as security.

By Ray Falk

Japan's industry is now running at 45 per cent of the 1930-34 level.

Her merchant fleet is standing at 1,000,000 tons today.

American occupation expenses are to be drastically cut down.

With this money Japan will buy such items as cotton. She will manufacture it into yarn and clothes. Exports naturally must be sold for dollars to pay back the loan. Since markets in southeast Asia are dollar poor the Japanese will be forced to resell part of their finished product to the United States—now reopened to them.

Likely Inflow

Dr. Hitoshi Ashida, Prime Minister, predicts that another dol. 250,000,000 will flow into Japan from private investors.

The chairman of the board of the Mitsubishi Bank and the purged Finance Minister, Tanzan Ishibashi, believe that this programme is sufficient, if kept up for four or five years, to make Japan an economically independent State.

But Viscount Hisaakira Kano, former Vice-President of the Yokohama Specie Bank, Japan's most important pre-war international bank, believes that nothing short of dol. 10,000,000,000 will do.

"Of course we will pay back this loan," Mr. Kano said, "For security we will pledge the whole island of Kyushu or Hokkaido,"—one-fourth of all Japan. "We want to borrow everything America doesn't need. We could use Australia's and Argentina's oversupply of meat.

"In short, the pawnshops of America should be cleaned out. Old blankets and old clothes, we can use everything. Three boatloads and there would be a wholesale drop of prices and a stop to Japanese inflation.

The eleven Far Eastern Commission nations, it was generally believed, had agreed that Japan should be permitted to rebuild her industries to the 1930-34 level. The American government has apparently reconsidered this decision for Draper announced that this level was only designated as the extent to which reparations should be exacted from the Japanese. He said there would be no limit as how high the Japanese may raise their industrial productivity as long as they do not engage in war production. Other members of Draper's Mission expressed the belief that Japan could not rearm for 50 years.

* * *

Japanese industry is now running at 45 per cent of the 1930-34 level.

The Japanese have long been clamouring against the breakup of the big industrial combines and monopolies. It is not expected that the laws will be revised, but instead their application will be ameliorated. If the right men can be found SCAP expects a special board of business men to come to Japan to re-examine all industrial de-concentration plans before final orders are given.

Reparations Successful

The decentralization of government whereby individual prefectures are given more authority and autonomy will remain unchanged. Also the former industrial, cultural, naval and military leaders who have been purged are not likely to return to public office. Brig.-Gen. Courtney Whitney, head of SCAP's Government Section, last week issued a statement that the allied nations would hold the Japanese government responsible. Even after peace is signed, for keeping the purgees purged.

As far as reparations are concerned the Japanese have been far more successful. Every mission that has come to Japan has reduced the number of plants available for reparations until now only a few shops strictly devoted to the manufacture of ordnance equipment remain on the reparations list.

* * *

Occupation Cost

Japan's merchant fleet stands at 1,000,000 tons to-day. Draper's Commission proposed raising this tonnage four times by 1953. This would fill Japan's world-wide shipping needs, but would hardly be in agreement with Australia's views.

During his visit to Japan Draper said that the Japanese must fight inflation, balance the budget, improve their shoddy tax collections, increase their food and coal output and generally help themselves if they expected American aid.

It is believed that American occupation expenses, which took up one-third of the last Japanese budget, will henceforth be sharply reduced. In this coming year occupation expenditures will take up less than one-fourth of the national budget and will not consume vitally needed raw material such as wood and cement.

Until SCAP pressured the Japanese they were lackadaisical about collecting taxes and producing rice and coal. Now teeth have been put into tax laws and the Japanese have hiked their output of coal and rice. In the first three months of 1948, coal mines filled SCAP quotas. Since the drive for higher rice production last year resulted in more than 100 per cent of the quota, SCAP has raised the rice this year by 10 per cent. Even so, a lot of rice still filters into the black market.

***SCAP:—Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.**

LETTER THAT TOOK 359 YEARS TO REACH ITS DESTINATION!

BY ALEC DE MONTMORENCY

The British Admiralty is speeding the "world"s slowest postal service—bottles with messages in them cast out by shipwrecked men or lovelorn seafarers, a system of communication which has had many eminent users, including Christopher Columbus, Mary Queen of Scots and the Man in the Iron Mask. Probably most numerous of the messages being picked up every day on some lonely beach somewhere in the world come from oceanographers who use this system to check the drift of ocean currents.

The "Nautical Magazine" of London after an enforced wartime suspension now has resumed publication of partial lists of addressees of drift-bottle mail. Messages are being brought in in increasing numbers, it reports, through the far-flung outposts of the admiralty's communications department, thanks to the friendly co-operation of natives of many lands and seamen of all races

"LAST FAREWELLS"

Most tragic, probably, of the missives thus received are "last farewells" addressed to loved ones by men who died at sea. Right now, there is a predominance of such "letters from the dead" written by men who died in the recent war. Still being received however, are letters "posted" in the oceans during World war I, the German-Danish war of 1865, the American civil war, the Nepoleonic wars and even during such earlier conflicts as the American war of independence and the Seven Years' War

Operation of the bottle post appears to have been hindered but little by the extensive minefields of the two world wars. Pushed slowly along by the gulf stream, the Kuro-Shivo, the Humboldt and lesser ocean currents, as well as by trade winds, the great north-west drift wind and the roaring forties, the stampless mail keeps bobbing in.

The bottle post first war organized on a methodical basis in 1585, after a mysterious flask picked up in the Straits of Dover by an English fisherman turned out to contain a message from Mary Stuart, then a captive in the Tower of London, to the Duke of Lorraine, in which the Queen of Scots begged the kinsman to organize a European coalition against England

FORBIDDEN BOTTLE

The fisherman turned the letter over to the authorities and as a result, Queen Elizabeth—who soon after had her royal prisoner tried for treason and executed—issued an edict forbidding anyone thereafter, on pain of death, to open a drifting bottle. By this decree, the virgin Queen also appointed an official "uncorker of bottles" to receive all such floating mail.

Today, the ancient office has been merged with that of commander of communications at the British Admiralty. Since 1927, however, this officer has had considerable assistance from the International Bottle Club, founded 21 years ago by Col. Edward Bailey of Australia

In co-operation with the admiralty, the bottle club is now trying scientific methods to speed this service. Taking up where admiralty experiments (begun in 1802) ended, they report some of the Royal Navy's findings: a number of bottles travelled from the west coast of Africa to Europe. one from Panama and four from Greenland eventually reached Ireland; a bottle which was dropped in the South Atlantic was reported off north Africa near Gibraltar some time later and eventually was washed ashore on the island of Jersey in the English Channel.

Messages have come in from all over the world, some having travelled as much as two degrees of latitude (nearly 140 miles) westward in the Caribbean in as little as five days, some from the Arctic and Antarctic some from foundering ships which provided the only details on a tragedy theretofore simply marked in the books as "vessel missing"

VALUABLE INFORMATION

Today, the bottle club, having draped messages in numerous languages in most of the world's mapor seas and rivers, has been able to compile maps indicating known marine currents and wind drifts and their approximate speeds, information of considerable value to anyone who has to drop a bottle in the sea and wants to know how long he must wait for rescue and whence to expect it.

The club has found, for instance, that the gulf stream—one of the bottle post's most often-used routes—is among the slowest messengers, averaging just over four miles a day. The fastest are the Brazil current, which flows from the Equator toward the Plate river at a rate of 30 miles in 24 hours for a medium-sized bottle, and the south Pacific wind drift known as the roaring forties which pushes a bottle through the water at an average speed of 13 miles a day. The Kuroshivo and the westwind drift of the North Pacific are speedy drift-bottle carriers, but the Benguela, The Labrador, The El Nino and the Humboldt currents are laggards.

Even these figures are relative, however, since a bottle may drift slowly in the center of a current or move faster as it nears the edges. Thus, a message sent by a club member into the lower Mississippi was picked up off the Isle of Wight only ten months later—at almost the same time as a bottle containing a message from a confederate soldier to his sweetheart in New Orleans, who told her he was confiding his letter to old man river.

Some important message entrusted to Father Neptune have taken even longer to reach their destinations. Most famous probably is the one Christopher Columbus sent in 1493, addressed from 'The Indies' to Queen Isabella I of Castile, in a cedarwood coffer. It was delivered 359 years later to the descendant of Isabella the Catholic, Queen Isabella II of Spain, by Captain D'Auberville of the Yankee Bark "chieftain" of Boston, who had found the casket and its message on parchment lying on the African shore, at the foot of Mount Abylus, in 1852.

And a bottle picked up in 1659 by a fisherman off Cannes on the French Riviera told the world that a royal prince was being detained in a dungeon in fort Ste. Marguerite, on the Island of that name, and was kept locked in an iron mask.

THE AMERICAN NEWSPAPER GUILD

THE Taft-Hartley law with its restrictions on labour unions in the United States has once again brought to the public's attention the American Newspaper Guild and its activities.

This unique labour organization serving a profession which caused so much stir at its birth is today charged with Communist influences Its particular position in the newspaper world makes it more vulnerable to red-baiting. Like other industrial organizations, it has moved cautiously and eliminated as much as possible Moscow-manipulated left-wingers from its leadership.

If the present left-purging trend continues, the Guild will be in a tight spot, because publishers and their friends have kept a grudge against the Guild's vociferous existence.

The American Newspaper Guild was the New Deal's unexpected baby When the National Industrial Recovery Act of 1933 under the famous Section 7-a allowed labour to organize without interference and to bargain collectively, editorial workers saw their chance.

Under the same act, the American Newspaper Publisheds Association had published a tentative newspaper code, classifying editorial workers getting more than $35 a week as professional men. Thus, editorial workers who had suffered heavily during the depression would not benefit from the 44-hour week enjoyed oy other newspaper workers.

First National Convention

Almost simultaneously 102 members from three papers in Cleveland and 500 persons in New York got together separately and formed local guilds. The New York Guild, encouraged and organized by the late militant columnist, Heywood Broun, quickly set up its programme—40-hour. five-day week, graded scale of dismissal notices, minimum wage scales at $20, $30 for men with a year's experience, collective bargaining, and annual two-week vacations with pay.

(1) Alfred Mr. Lee, "The Daily Newspaper in America," p. 680

Editorial workers in the Cleveland and New York guilds included photographers, tabulators, artists, librarians, besides reporter, copyreaders, and Newspaper Publishers Association had agency had a chapter.

The popularity of Broun and his column "It Seems to Me", where he aired his guild views, encouraged other cities to try the experiment. Soon guilds started functioning in Boston, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Duluth, Philadelphia, St. Paul and Minneapolis. Tulsa, and other smaller towns.

On the initiative of New York's guild, delegates from thirty cities and proxies from twenty-one more gathered for a national convention in Washington, D.C., on December 15, 1933. The American Newspaper Guild came into existence with Broun as its first President and a tentative constitution which defined the organization's aim "to preserve the vocational interests of its members and to mprove the conditions under which they work by collective bargaining, and to raise the standards of journalism".

(2) Op. cit., p. 681.

Lesson O' Depression

Following this convention, thousands of editorial workers joined the new guild. Thus for the first time in the history of U.S. journalism a twin-purposed organization came into being to better not only the conditions of its members but the condition of the profession itself. Contrary to what many believed, and some hoped, this organization was there to stay

Ever since the end of the last century, newswriters' unions, aside from press clubs, had appeared and disappeared in the International Typographical Union. None of these lived long enough to prove their worth. Opposition by the American Newspaper Publishers' Association and the rugged individualism peculiar to newswriters and editors even to this day balked all progress.

But the depression had taught the editorial workers a lesson. Gone were the days when a reporter delighted in going around his breath smelling of hunger, considering himself an artist, a man of an honourable and envied profession, priding that his assosiation with big shots and ability to go in and out of everywhere he liked was a reward in itself. Gone were the days when the romance of journalism compensated for low pay Now the editorial worker realized he was much worse off than a linotypist or a press man. This time he meant business.

(3) Curtis MacDougall, "Newsroom Problems and Policies," p. 533.

This business the publishers did not like. At first the Guild was tolerated because publishers considered it an inoffensive outlet for the frustrated newswriters, liable to wither away sooner or later.

When it became apparent that the Guild not only aimed to better professional standards, but took practical steps to improve the material status of its members by labour union methods, publishers sensed the real danger. To them this was a menace on the freedom of the press. In many cases Guild members were dismissed or assigned to lower jobs. The Guild however, was not intimidated.

The Guild Code

ANG's first annual convention at St. Paul in June 1934 made up of 70 Guilds with 8,000 members, postponed affiliation with the American Federation of Labour, but drew up a strongly worded ethical pronouncement, which furher infuriated publishers.

In a freedom of conscience resolution, the Guild maintained that freedom of the Press is a right of the readers and a responsibility of news producers, but not a privilege for owners of news channels; that reporting has fallen into disrepute because news writer have been used as hirelings to serve the interests of politicians monopolists, speculators. It was the Guild's aim to strive tirelessly for integrity of news columns and opportunity for its members to discharge their social responsibility".

(4) Harold Ickes, "America's Houes of Lords," p. 88.

A code of ethics stressed, among other things, that the newspaperman's first duty was to give the public accurate a and unbiased news reports and that he be guided in his contacts with the public by a decent respect for the rights of individuals and groups; that the news be edited exclusively in the editorial rooms instead of the business office of the daily newspaper

To these were added the condemnation of the following practices "harmful to the public interests, newspapers, and newspapermen".

1. The carrying of publicity in the columns in the guise of news matter.

2. The procuring or writing of stories which newspapermen know are false or misleading....

3. Acceptance of money by newspapermen for publicity which maybe harmful to their work as fair reporters... ...

4. The practice of some executives requiring newspapermen to use influence with officials in matters other than the gathering of news.

The Guild's influence was felt when the Daily Newspaper Code came out. It carried an executive order requesting thg 40-hour, five-day week for editorial workers in all newspapers of 75,000 or more circulation in cities of 750,000 and more population.

(5) Alfred Lee, "The Daily Newspaper in America," p. 685.

(6) Ibid., p. 680.

Strikes And Victories

Some publishers realized the benefits of doing business with the Guild. Other scorned the workers' class conscious attitude and disregarded all demands for better working conditions. ANG'S first contract came on April 6, 1934, when J. David Stern, one-time liberal publisher of Philadelphia "Record," New York "Post". Camden "Courier-Post". signed with his "Record" editorial workers an agreement completely satisfying Guild's demands. Said Stern: "The economic security of a profession is essential to its dignity" .

Th e first Guild strikes occurred in July and August of 1934 on two small papers in the New York area who had fired Guild members. Another strike for the same reason by the New York "Ledger" employees made good publicity for the Guild, forced the owner to sell out.

(8) Curtis MacDougall, "Newsroom Problems and Policies," p. 533.

In its first five years, the Guild signed more than 77 contracts covering 90 newspapers. A year later, by July 19, 1939, the figure had gone up to 111 contracts with 140 papers. At least 21 of these contracts came about after strikes.

(9) I bid., p. 540.

Three most important strikes were with Hearst papers, one of which, the famous case of the Seattle "Post-Intelligencer", ended in a clear Guild victory after 108 days of striking.

The rift between editorial executives and editorial workers grew wider and wider. "In all American business and industry today", says George Seldes, there is probably no instance of such bitterness, such conflict, such hatred, such opposition, and such war to the throat as between newspaper workers and newspaper owners"

(10) George Seldes, "Lords of the Press," p. 4.

A simple dispute often took alarming proportions, as in the AP case. AP had dismissed one Morris Watson, a Guild executive, because it had received a request from the Guild for collective bargaining. The Guild filed charges and the National Labour Relations Board recommended to AP to reinstate Watson and negotiate with the Guild. AP ignored NLRB's both decisions. The U.S. Circuit Court to which NLRB appealed, ordered AP to obey. AP again refused and appealed to the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court finally made AP to reinstate Watson and pay his back salary.

A Labour Union

The American Newspaper Guild officially became a labour union when it joined the AFofL in 1935, despite opposition from right-wing members. Since the Guild was out to get primarily better working conditions for its members, membership in a nation-wide labour organization was considered a source of strength.

Hitherto the Guild had been a horizontal, or craft union. Guild's boss Heywood Broun, however, thought the best form for the ANG was a vertical union. His dream came true when the AFofL split over the Committee of Industrial Organization in 1937. The Guild voted affiliation with the Congress of Industrial Organizations to share in the benefits of industrial unionism.

At this, representatives of ten large associations and publishers, notably the ANPA and ASNE, joined in a common defense front and resolved that no publisher would ever sign a contract with the Guild. This was a futile move and was never kept.

(11) Curtis & MacDougall, "Newsroom Problems and Policies," p. 545.

After joining the CIO, Guild membership had a big rise. Today it has present officers, elected last Otcober, almost 20,000 voting members. Its present officers elected last October are Harry Martin, President; Sam Eubanks, executive Vice-President; Ralph Norah, Secretary-Treasurer.

(12) From the "Guild Reporter," Oct. 10, 1947, p. 1.

Today the Guild is a firmly rooted labour union. Publishers have not been able to crush it. On the contrary, they have been forced to accept their terms in most disputes, their animosity is still alive and if labour-baiting becomes the vogue, the bitter conflict may be rekindled.

Bitter Opposition

Opposition to the Guild has come not only from the publishers (which is understandable), but from some newspaper editors and editorial writers who still cling to the romantic view of rugged individualism This may be all right for creative writing, but newspaper work today is hard work, just like welding or riveting, and needs the same compensation. That is why labour's methods for bettering its working conditions have been the only effective way by which newswriters and deskmen could achieve economic security.

The Guild has been accused of fostering class consciousness thus lessening loyalty to newspaper management and coloration of news According to William Allen White, that great small-town editor and publisher, it is the publisher and his country-club friends who have developed consciously or unconsciously a distinct class consciousness. The editorial workers' attitude is merely a reaction.

(13) Alfred M. Lee, "The Daily Newspaper in America," p. 397

As for loyalty to newspaper management, it should be remembered

(Continued On Page 8)

BY ONNIK MARASHIAN

This account of the ANG and its prolonged and successful struggle for the betterment of the lot of the American journalist will be read with particular interest in view of the fact that the press in India also has now transformed itself from a profession into an industry. The newspapermen India is no longer content to be called a missionary. After having championed everybody else's cause all these years, he now legitimately demands a chater of Rights.

THE MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF ANASTASIA MARTINEZ

(Continued from Page 2)

showed up the black and grey spots of a dirty hand. But the second cast, the one he had obtained so mysteriously, was plentifully sprinkled with vivid blue flecks.

Hurriedly he grabbed up the casts and dashed to Quijano's office with them.

"There you are" he said laying them proudly on the desk. "Romero s n't the killer at all. He's innocent. This other cast came from the hand of the person who fired those shots!"

"Whose casts are they?"

"Her own! She killed herself. She did it by what the doctors call "cadaveric spasm'. In some people who die violently, the muscles continue to flex or twitch. for a short time after death. That's what happened in her case She shot herself out of jealousy. And when she was dead, her muscles twitched and pulled the trigger a second time. I thought something like that might have happened when I saw there was no way that a killer could get out of the room. So I rang up three medical specialists. It was they who told me about 'Cadaveric spasm."

(CONCLUDED)

MEASURING STANDARD

Synthetic Measures Comes To Rescue Of Scientists

A new measuring rod of creation is proposed by a bureau of Standards Physicist.

It is, says Dr. William J. Meggers, head of the bureau's Spectroscopic Section, the one unit in the universe which can be measured with the most extreme precision and which will never change.

This new unit is a wave length of green light emitted by a new synthetic mercury which is made from gold by atomic bombardment. Its length is precisely 5461 angstrom units. An angstrom unit is about a tenth of a billionth of a meter, which, in turn is precisely 39.37 inches.

For all practical purposes the world standard of length is the finely ruled international meter stick kept in Paris, a precise duplicate of which is at the Bureau of Standards in Washington. But this, standards experts say is only an artifact and a rather crude one. At the best it can be used for measurements of a few millionths of an inch, insufficient for the greatest precision required by science

A wave length of light never changes in length. From such a standard it would be possible to reconstruct all measuring devices on earth if those now in existence were ost. This has long been recognized. The standard adopted to date has been a line of red light emitted by the element cadmium when it is made luminous. It has been the easiest to work with, and from it several standard meters have been constructed

The difficulty has been to get samples of cadmium all of whose atoms were of precisely the same weight. The element has eight isotopes. Most of these are bound to be mixed up in any sample, and there is an extremely minute variation in the light wave lengths emitted by each of them. The effect Dr. Meggers explains, has been to make the "red line" a trifle fuzzy despite the fact that it was selected because it was the least fuzzy It has been impossible to use mercury in the past. This element has seven isotopes, and the atoms of each are slightly different in weight. They are so mixed together that all the wave lengths of visible light emitted by luminous mercury are too fuzzy to be distinguished sharply enough to qualify them as ultimate standards of length

The new mercury, with each atom having the same mass, was produced at the University of California about two years ago. Its production is a strange reversal from the efforts of medieval alchemists who tried in vain to turn mercury into gold. The reverse process Dr. Meggers believes, has produced something of vastly more value to this generation. It was recognized at the time that the new form of the element which produced this line of green light might become a source of the ultimate length standard. and the bureau of standards physicists have been at work on it ever since they were able to obtain a sample.

"It is," says Dr. Meggers, "The best standard in nature."

The most precise measurement that can be obtained with a meter bar. he says, is from 10 to 12 times the engtn of a wave length of light. whereas now dimensions can be measured very accurately in single wave lengths.

Cure For Pernicious Anemia

Vitamin B-12 10,000 Times As Powerful As Ordinary Liver Extract

After a hunt of some five years U. S. scientists have succeeded in isolating an important new vitamin—the 12th member of the B-complex. B-12 is 10,000 times as powerful as the liver extract used so far in combating pernicious anemia and has proved effective in quantities as small as millionths of a gram. Although B-12 has thus far been isolated only in minute quantities, it is believed to be the most powerful biological substance yet discovered and one of the outstanding medical discoveries of this decade, both as a specific producer of red blood cells and as a growth promoter of micro-organisms.

What might prove to be one of the outstanding discoveries of the 1940 decade is a new, hitherto unknown vitamin+the 12th member of the important B-complex. "B-12" has been extrected and isolated from beef liver through the work of several American scientists. In stimulating the production of red blood cells and hemoglobin, it is 10,000 times as powerful as the liver extract used so far in combating pernicious anemia. Together with other vitamins discoveries, B-12 seems to open new roads to a better understanding of the tiny chemical doses without which life apparently cannot be sustained.

A virtual hunt for B-12 started some five years ago when scientists discovered that liver must contain an unknown chemical which attacked pernicious anemia. The disease usually afflicts middle-aged people causes the red blood cells to decrease. eventually attacks the nerve system and may cause paralysis.

The difficulties of finding B-12 were enormous. To date its exact chemical compositions is unknown. It has been isolated merely in minute quantities.

All that exists today is a few thousands of a gram, extracted from a ton of beef liver. To this quantitative difficulty was added the problem of testing each submicroscopic batch of extra on human beings since animals do not suffer from the disease. Finally Dr. Mary S. Shorb, mother of three children and for years active with the University of Maryland, near Washington, D .C., found that bacteria of sour milk needed some unknown component of the liver extract for growing. Using these bacteria as testers, she isolated in her laboratory the vitamin in the form of tiny pink crystals. These are the concentrate of the most powerful biological substance yet discovered, both as a specific producer of red blood cells and as a growth promoter of micro-organisms.

B-12 has proven effective against pernicious anemia in quantities as small as millionths of a gram, administered by Dr. Randolph West of the Presbyterian Hospital in New York City, one of the co-discoverers. Amounts for one day's dose can be extracted from about two pounds of liver. By helping scientists to find the chemicals which promote the growth of different bacteria, B-12 might show how to starve bacteria and thus cure disease.

A glimpse in the chain of medical events which the discovery of B-12 might unleash was provided in another discovery announced only a few days later at a Chicago (Illinoise) meeting of the American Chemical Society. There Dr. Stefan Ansbacher of Marion, Indiana, reported on a micro-organism which can be trained to produce a B-vitamin, suspected to be identical with B-22. In that case, the micro-organism would produce synthetically from liver, fish meal and dairy products relatively abundant amounts of B-62. Should the new vitamin turn out to differ from B-12, it would add another important member to the B-complex. The vitamin, as yet unnamed, is known to be essential for animal growth, for the building of tissue, and probably is also an essential element in the human diet.

Housewife's Corner

Fresh Flowers

By Rosemary Archdall

Before putting flowers in your room, study it in relation to your flower scheme. Ten minutes' planning is worth while, in the ultimate appearance of the room.

There are so many aspects to consider. If the room is dark, the flowers should lighten it. The answer is a blaze of yellow flowers which will pick up the sunlight and carry it into the room.

Massed flowers in large containers look well anywhere, but are not always necessaryy. In fact, when flowers are scarce, they are wasteful. Instead try placing them sparsely and making use of their shadows reflected gainst the wal'

Your dining room probably calls for a subdued floral effect, for people like to eat in a restful atmosphere. Therefore avoid the brightest coloured flowers. A big bowl of cream coloured blossoms such as primrose looks delightful in the centre of the table.

LIGHT AND WARMTH

Another matter to be considered is nat of warmth. Golden flowers bring the light in, but red and pink blossoms make us feel warm, so they should be used when the weather becomes chilly. Blue and white are cool colours, which is perhaps why white lilac and bluebells do not look so well indoors as they do in their natural setting. Besides which, neither last well i· water, which may be Nature's way of telling us to leave them alone.

A mixed vase of scarlet, crimson, yellow, orange and variegated tulips will bring both light and warmth ino the room, and if you give them plenty of water, will last for a fortnight. The warm glow will be increased if they are placed where the sunlight can strike through the petals. Tulips should not be hidden in dark corners. Half their value is wasted under such circumstances.

Small rooms can be overpowered by long stalked flowers in tall vases. Stick to small, low bouquets for small low rooms.

FUN TO MAKE

Hot house plants too should be allowed to play their part in indoor decorations. Begonias placed in a large container just inside the window are most effective. If the furniture is antique, the pots should sit in brass or copper pans, or an old oak or mahogany box. In a modern room an old fish kettle looks well enamelled cream colour. It wil hold six pots of begonias.

Old papier mache bowls will paint up well for this purpose, and old roasting tins should not be thrown away until their possibilities as bases for indoor gardens have been exhausted.

These minature gardens are fun to make. Some people design them in a big way, using mirror strips for lakes, and the peopling them with tiny dolls. But a wild garden can be entranching too, consisting of grasses, small cacti, and any suitable twigs and little plants.

New-Born Baby Hardier Creature Than Adults Think

The new-born baby is a hardier creature than adults think he is or are themselves. Dr. Clement Andrew Smith of the Harvard University Medical School thinks more harm can be done by overtreating new-born babies than by undertreating them. Immediately after birth, babies can go far as long as 14 minutes without breathing, he found. Their body temperature might range from less than 90 to 102 degrees Fahrenheit (32.2 to 38.9 degrees Centigrade). Sometimes, especially for premature infants, it is advisable not to feed them for several days, because of the greater water content of an infant's body. Dr. Smith suggests doctors regard a baby as "an extraordinary physiological organism," not merely as a miniature child.—USIS

* * *

"NEEDLE" TUBE:

A vacuum tube with a tiny point on top serving as a phonograph needle was demonstrated recently by the Radio Corporation of America. This "phonograph needle" departs from all traditional methods. A tiny jeweled point projects from a metal vacuum tube no thicker than a lead pencil and about an inch long.

The point extends from inside the tube through a thin and pliant metal membrane. The membrane controls the flow of electrons inside the tube in rhythm with the vibrations in the groove of the record in which the jewelled point rides. The system is so sensitive that utmost fidelity is achieved. Power output of the new pick-up is about ten times that of conventional needles, and the whole assembly is so light as to cause no appreciable wear on records. —USIS

* *

HEAVY TRAVEL:

With a total registration of 37,000,000 motor vehicles in the United States at the present time. it is estimated that travel by motor vehicle now is at the rate of 370,000 million miles annually. This is approximately equivalent to a journey across the United States from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean once a year for every man, woman, and child in the United States.

Such unprecedented motor traffic is having a heavy impact upon the nation's highways. Experts declare that 42 per cent of the country's existing high-type roads will wear out between now and 1957 Highway needs in the 48 states and the District of Columbia are estimated at 22,000 million dollars.

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Indian Forests And Industrial Development

Research Scheme At Dehra Dun Institute

AMONG primitive peoples wood and other forest products serve a wide range of domestic needs and are indispensable to their methods of life.

The industrial and commercial nations of the world have developed numberless substitutes for wood but have not thereby decreased their consumption of it or become less dependent on forests.

New demands have arisen that utilise the products of forests in a multitude of ways unknown to primitive man. Directly or indirectly every aspect of modern life would be handicapped if the woods, resins and other products of forests become scarce or unduly expensive. Some of the numerous ways in which these products help, are in the growing and packing of foods, the manufacture of plastics, clothing and paper, the construction of means of transport and communications and the making of a wide range of items of less essential nature. Think of the use of wood for structural purposes in all its myriad forms. It has carried loads, transported foods, framed and sheathed buildings and sheltered the builder. The use of wood as railway sleepers, while relatively small in volume, is of tremendous importance. It is hard to conceive of the railway transportation system having reached into all the corners of the globe except upon a wood base. This age-old engineering material, wood, has delivered unusually valuable service to man.

In India, the regions of the Himalayas and other mountain tracts well supplied with rainfall, originally supported vast forests of a quality as good as in any other continent. This heritage has been freely used; much of it has been wasted, but fortunately a good part of it still remains. About one-sixth of India's land area is still covered with forests. An intelligent consideration of the wise use, conservation and protection of these essential materials is the duty of every Indian. This has been forcefully brought to our notice twice during recent weeks. The Agriculture Secretary of the Indian Government speaking at the meeting of the Central Board on Forest Utilisation at Dehra Dun, said:-

> "India's forest policy in the past appears to have been static in character; now it must be more dynamic. The use of our forest resources for the industrial development of our country must be given a prominent place in our future programme of forest development."

Later Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram, the Agricultural Minister of the Government of India in his convocation address at the Indian Forest College stressed the same point.

> "We must make our forests the hand-maid of agricultural and industry. They must protect our agriculture against the consequences of floods and other elemental forces of nature. Our forests must subserve and feed our industries with the raw materials that they need. The day should soon come when every square mile of Indian extent in the service of agriculture forests is exploited to its fullest and industry."

Against this background, it would be useful to briefly survey the work done at the Indian Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, and look for a few useful lines of development for the future.

Silviculture

It is the object of forest management to give to man full possession and control of the forest. Forest management in its broad sense is a long and exacting process which involves the investment of considerable group of trees. It includes not only the trees but also the soil, the undergrowth and reproduction as also game, livestock, insects and men that resort to it. The component parts of a forest bear the same relation to each other as to the individuals in a village or town. The trees are mutually dependent against windthrow, and snow break and the close canopy of the trees allow the formation of that essential complex compound 'humus' which is used for maintaining soil fertility. At the same time the trees compete for food, moisture and light. So intensive is the struggle for existence in forest life that 100 trees on an acre at maturity, may be the final survivals of 10,000 seedlings that started life.

A forest is the product of soil and climate. Silviculture is the science of biological response to environment utilised for growing trees and forest crops, and affording them protection till maturity.

The work of silviculturist is therefore of great value not only to the forest departments of Indian provinces and states, but also to the owners of private forests, industries using wood, and land owners or corporations engaged in tree planting.

Closely linked with silviculture are two subjects of universal interest-land use and erosion. India is already alove to the dangers of the latter. Valuable information has been collated and published on some aspects of erosion control, including effects of control of grazing, stocking with better grasses and contour trenching.

The largest use of wood, fuel, is the most primitive, the most wasteful and among the most important. Considerable work has been done on collecting information about suitable species, and some material has been published on the silviculture of village and fuel plantation.

Death-Dealing Insects

An epidemic which a little over 30 years ago, destroyed 60 lakhs of trees in Central and North India and caused the nation a loss running into several crores of rupees was due to an insect, the sal borer; the spike disease of sandal in Coorg, Madras, and Mysore is estimated to have killed sandal trees valued at over Rs. 2 crores. These figures give a measure of the destructive power of insects on forest trees and forest products.

The entomologist aims to check or prevent such losses. It is for him to ascertain wha tgroups of insects are most injurous to particular trees or timber, to study their life history and rate of development, and determine suitable and practical methods of preventing their increase. The control schemes devised for the sal hardwood boring insect, have enabled the forest departments of the states and the provinces, to adopt standard measures at insignificant costs. It is now possible to predict with confidence the periods of epidemics and the precautionary measures to be taken.

The entomologist has also proved that the high rate of mortality among sandal trees is due to a disease caused by a virnes which is caried by a sap-sucking insect. New outbreak have been supressed and the spread of the disease checked.

To a casual observer the entomologist has no connection with forest products and their utilisation in industry. It is not however generaly known, that industries concerned with the manufacture of furniture, packing cases, plywood, matches and sports goods have to guard against special insect pests. A few examples will illustrate the importance of the subcomplaints of defective finish. (3). the C.P. and Bombay has eliminated Rejection of pith hats by the ject. (1) As a result of measures taken, the plywood industry in Assam today produces tea chests and panels that leave the factories entirely free from the defects due to a certain type of beetles. (2) Advice on mill hygiene given to the manufacturers of packing cases and matches in Bengal, Army because of the damage by an insect have ceased as a result of suitable remedies taken. (4) Complaints from the Army regarding solid bamboos used as lances and from the police about their lathis have ceased, because of suitable preventives against damage by an insect which feeds on the sap of bamboos. (5) Frequent and serious interruptions on the high voltage transmission cables caused by swarms of flies in the U. P. have been successfully prevented.

The entomologist lists more than 100 species of white ants and the prevention of damage by them is a widespread problem. The species vary widely in their habits and before effective control measures can be confidently prescribed, thorough biological studies are needed. Exploratory work in this connection has been carried out at the Research Institute during the last three years. This must now be followed up with a comprehensive survey on these destructive insects, their biology and control measures.

2 1/2 Lakh Plant Specimens

The herbarium of the Indian Forest Research Institute comprises over 2-1/2 lakh plant specimens representing the flora of all parts of the world but more specially of India. It forms the basis of all fundamental research in systematic botany, in describing plants new to science and in bringing to light the little known plants from the myriad types growing in the forests. When dealing with plant produce whether timber or other it is of the greatest importance to correlate with the several items of research, the correct identity of the species concerned.

To take only one example: the importance of grasses is well recognised, not only as raw material for making paper and essential oils but also as indicators of soil and forest types.

Utilization Of Forest Products

The variety and abundance of Indian economic forest products (technically called "minor forest products") is perhaps unequalled in any other similar area in the world. Over 3,000 species of plants besides a large number of animal products play an important role in the rural and industrial economy of the nation. Essential oils, resins and gums, fatty oils and fats, medicinal plants, canes, bamboos, grasses, other products such as honey and lac, and materials for packing and wrapping are the means of livelihood for millions of inhabitans near the forest. Many of these "minor products" valued at crores of rupees form the raw material for a number of modern industries, and some are also valuable items of international trade.

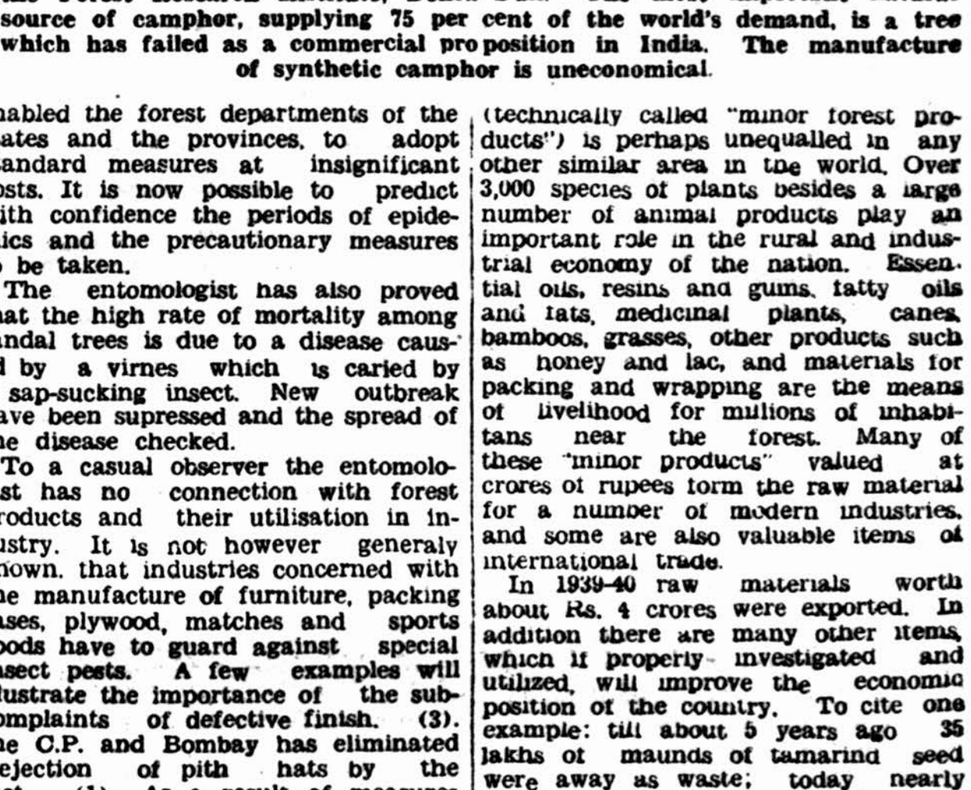
In 1939-40 raw materials worth about Rs. 4 crores were exported. In addition there are many other items, which if properly investigated and utilized, will improve the economic position of the country. To cite one example: till about 5 years ago 35 lakhs of maunds of tamarind seed were away as waste; today nearly 6 lakhs maunds of seed kernels are being turned into a product similar to starch for sizing purposes. Investigations also show that tamarind seed kernels are by far the cheapest source of a "pectin", which is utilized in the preparation of jams and jellies. And so the quest for substitutes proceeds apace at a tempo quickened by the necessities of a free nation, awaiting great industrial development. It is a quest which may produce results even more astonishing than those already achieved, not only in reference to the materials and substitutes available in India's forests, but also in reference to the revolution that may be effected in the economics of our country. The ready availability of a wealth of raw materials in India might well act as an incentive to the successful development of many new industries.

Two other examples will illustrate the vast potentialities for the exploitation of forest products other than timber.

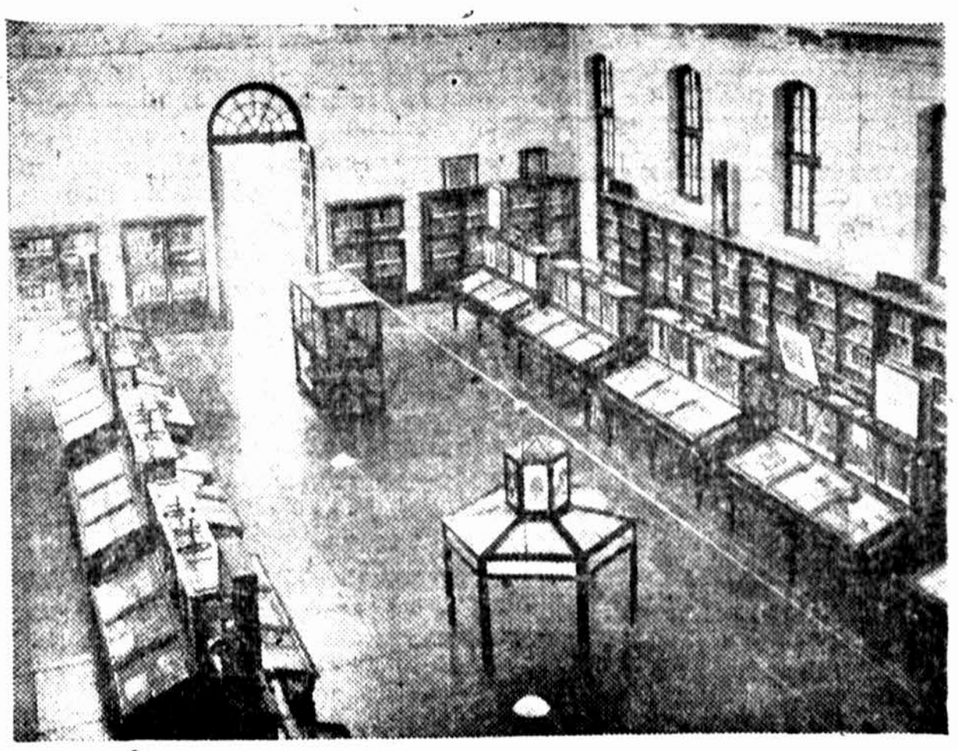
The most important natural source of camphor, supplying 75 per cent of the world's demand is a plant which has failed as a commercial proposition in India. The manufacture of synthetic camphor has also proved uneconomical. Experiments conducted on the cultivation of a little known shrubby plant in India, show that it yields camphor which is identical in all respects to the imported commodity. This plant can be harvested within six months of its sowing. India's annual imports of camphor average 20,00,000 lbs. with the rapid industrialisation of the country the demand for camphor will increase rapidly.

Four years ago experiments conducted at the Forest Research Institute revealed the property of certain forest products in bringing about the stabilisation of soil and their binding property for sand. Think of the lasting benefits of this research to the millions of India's village population, whose mud houses are every year washed away and where villages roads become impassable during the monsoon. If further experiments on this "pakki matti" are successful, the teeming poor of India will have at an insignificant cost, mud houses that will stand up against heavy rains, floors that will match cement ones, and roads that will be impervious to the ravages of the rains.

(To Be Concluded)



Laboratory tests on camphor manufactured from an Indian plant, at the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun. The most important natural source of camphor, supplying 75 per cent of the world's demand, is a tree which has failed as a commercial proposition in India. The manufacture of synthetic camphor is uneconomical.



A view of the entomological museum of the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, which contains nearly 2,00,000 specimens of insects destructive to wood.

CINEMAS FOR CHILDREN ONLY

How 400 British Clubs Serve Young Folk

AT NINE o'clock every Saturday dimmed, the cinema manager, affectionately known to the children as "Uncle," stands before a microphone, presiding over an excited young audience.

Before the show begins there are the Club announcements to be made: the results of the week's football or cricket matches played with neighbouring Clubs, the times of next week's meetings of the swimming or netball teams or of the "brains trusts", the debates, the amateur dramatic or even the junior orchestral societies. For the activities of the Children's Cinema Clubs in Britain range far beyond merely providing weekly film shows.

Last year a nation-wide choir competition culminated in the performance of the winning teams at the Royal Albert Hall, London. A painting competition was organised—also on a national scale

There are nearly 400 of these Clubs which are run on a non-profit making basis and which draw weekly audiences of 400,000 children, many of whom would not join any other kind of club but who, later on, and as a result of their experiences in the Cinema Clubs, feel encouraged to join their local Youth or other leisure activity organisations. Children of school age, from seven to 15 years, wear Club badges and pay sixpence (about 5 annas) for admission to the cinema—in some towns, less than sixpence.

Good Humour

There are often concerts on Saturday mornings. Children among the audience volunteer to go on to the stage and sing songs through the microphone, sometimes in shrill, piping voices. If they are good they receive thunderous applause; if they are bad, they are booed: but good or bad, the proceedings are conducted with the greatest good humour.

And there is the community singing for which the Clubs are becoming noted. With the exception of the manager and the cinema attendants, there are no adults in the audience and feeling a lack of restraint the children sing heartily.

At nine-thirty the lights go down and with a roar of anticipation from the audience, the film show begins.

There is always a coloured cartoon—a Donald Duck or a Mickey Mouse, a film about life in other countries or which deals with some subject of general interest such as the reason why it rains or the care of pets There is often a community singing film in which everyone joins. The

By J. Clifford King

words of an old ballad are shown on the screen with coloured pictures which tell the story and are accompanied by the singing of a male voice choir.

Then there is an episode of the serial, the formula of which has changed little since the early days of films—peril, excitement and hair-breadth escapes. And to conclude each programme, there is the full length feature film which has been made specially for the Children's Clubs.

At the end of the show, picked Club members who have been trained by the local police as traffic marshals collect the other children into groups and, under the watchful eyes of the policemen on duty, guide their charges safely across the busy roads.

Constructive Planning

Discontinued early in World War II in 1943, the children's cinema movement in Britain was revived on new lines. While previously little attempt had been made to give children selected programmes, now programmes are being constructively planned in co-operation with organisations which work for the welfare of young people.

Children's Entertainment Films, an organisation set up in Britain in 1944 with the avowed object of improving the standard of film entertainment provided for young audience, chooses stories and ideas, and commissions their production as films by suitable producing companies. Eighteen films—shorts, serials, cartoons and story films—were made in the first year, 45 in 1946, and 54 in 1947. Already over 30 films have been scheduled for production this year.

This organisation still in the pioneering stage. Its ultimate object is to provide a complete programme of specially made film for every cinema club. It makes no profit and is subsidised by film interests in Britain.

Some 15 private producing companies make the films commissioned by Children's Entertainment Films which has an advisory council made up of representatives of such organisations as the National Association of Girls' and Mixed Clubs, the Association of Education Committees and the National Council of Medical Health.

There are, in addition, observers from Britain's Home Office, the Ministry of Education and the Scottish Office, and also from among those responsible for arranging children's programmes of the B.B.C. This council decides what scripts should be accepted and completed films must receives its approval before they are shown.

Discriminating Realists

Obviously extremely valuable data about children's reactions to different sorts of film stories have been accumulated during the past three years. The adult conception of what children like has accordingly been modified in the light of the experience gained, and directors, who are in sympathy with the child's way of thinking, have been sought for and found.

Such films as "Bush Christmas", an adventure story about Australian children, and "Little Ballerina", about a London little girl's efforts to become a dancer, and the help she receives from her comrades in raising the money for her school fees, have been generally released in the ordinary cinema programmes and have excited wide interest and admiration. Like the others made for the Clubs, these films are characterised by an entire lack of sentimentality, swift movement, well observed characters and authentic backgrounds and plenty of credible incident.

Most of the films are made to appeal to children between the ages of eight and 11 years. They, it has been discovered, are "realists". To be pleased and satisfied they must be convinced.

PRESIDENT BENES WAVERED

Why He Decided To Play A Waiting Game

The speech Czech President Edouard Benes delivered on April in Prague commemorating the foundation of Charles University 600 years ago lifted the veil upon the hard struggle this veteran Czechoslocak patriot sustains against the new Communist regime.

Details have now been received here about two dramatic phase of that struggle. They can be summarized as follows:

The Czechoslovakia ministerial crisis which had been smouldering for several months broke out last February when 13 non-Communist ministers acting collectively, sent in their resignations to Benes. It has become known that the 13 Ministers took that step —which was to prove fatal to the cause of Czechoslovakia freedom—because they relied on the assurance given them by President Benes, or conveyed to them on behalf of the President, that the latter had reached a firm decision to counteract Communist intrigue and to avail himself of the eventual collective resignation of the 13 ministers in order to appoint a new cabinet from which Communist influence would be banned or at any rate drastically reduced.

Whether Benes faltered in trying to carry out this plan or whether he stumbled against obstacles he couldn't overcome hasn't yet been found out. But when the 100 per cent Communist Government was formed against his will, Benes made up his mind to quit also.

The late Foreign Minister Jan Masaryk told the story in so many words to a foreign diplomat and added that the resignation of the President would be an accomplished fact within 48 hours, since Benes was determined not to inaugurate a new ministry.

At this juncture, again, Benes failed to act in accordance with his declared intention. An explanation of Benes' apparent irresolution which finds credence in competent circles is to the effect that in the critical days of February Polish Premier Josef Cyrankiewicz did his best through emissaries specially sent to Prague to convince Benes he had better play a waiting game.

The main argument offered by Cyrankiewicz—who boasts of being a Social Democrat, not a Communist—was that if he broke violently with Communism, Benes was bound to stir up the resentment of the Czechoslovak nation against the Soviet Union and thus strengthen the hands of the Russian leaders who believe it is in the consistent, permanent interest of Russia to make territorial and political concessions to Germany at the expense of Poland and Czechoslovakia.

Benes is known to have long been apprehensive of such areversal of Soviet policy.

(NANA)

THE A. N. G.

(Continued from Page 5)

that news reporting and editing is a public service. "The publisher has no personal ownership of the calling" Loyalty is to the reading public first.

(14) Gilfillan, "The Guild Viewpoint", "Journalism Quarterly," March, 1935, p. 5-.

As for coloration of news, "The American Press", a publishers organ, concluded after an investigation on the Guild's influence over editorial policy that there was no attempt to dictate news treatment.

(15) George Seldes, "Lords of the Press," p. 374.

Some Criticisms

Other accusations against the Guild, some of which are certainly true, follow:

Newspaper strikes are harmful to public interest, because they deprive readers from their food for thought;

Improvement in wages and hours will benefit the incompetent as well;

By passing resolutions on social, political, and economic problems, the Guild takes a radical and partisan attitude and forces members to take a similar viewpoint;

The closed shop prevents worthy recruits in the field. To this the Guild replies that the publisher can employ any one, provided that the employee will join the Guild within 30 days.

By far the greatest accusation against the Guild (and this time not from publishers) is that it has abandoned the task of raising the professional and ethical standards of newspaper writing and editing. To many members this was the primary objective of the Guild at its birth.

Instead, the Guild has advanced from one strike to another, concentrating on better pay, fewer working hours. There is nothing wrong in these achievements. But they are not enough. Except for voting a code of ethics, the Guild has not made any tangible undertaking toward professional betterment.

To this the Guild replies that until it is firmly established and assured the material well-being of editorial worers, it will not be in a position to rise the profeessional and ethical standards of journalism.

What an anti-climax to a noble undertaking. When will the Guild stop being merely a labour union and become a professional fraternity instead?

One Injection Of "Flo-Cillin" Will Cure Pneumonia

The powerful germ-killer penicillin will not stay out of the news. Early this year, this antibiotic was made still more powerful by the admixture of pain-calming procain which forces penicillin to stay longer within a patient's body, thus vastly increasing its germ-killing activity. A few weeks later success was reported in making penicillin radio-active, more recently in using it as a spray for clearing up sinusitis.

Now, scientists have announced a new penicillin product which may make it possible to reduce the frequency of injections from one or more daily to one every three or four days. From a practical point, scientists declared "flocillin" to be the most outstanding achievement in penicillin research since the original discovery. For example, it is seen as possible that a single injection would cure pneumonia, or that five injections would destroy the causative agents of syphilis without resort to heavy-metal medicinals which used to be indispensable. Current penicillin treatment for syphilis calls for 16 daily injections.

In essence, flo-cillin is an improvement of the procain-reinforced form of penicillin, announced earlier this year. It was developed in the Bristol Laboratories Inc., and already has undergone telling clinical tests.

Flo-cillin is the procain salt of penicillin suspended in peanut oil and a water repellant known as aluminum monostearate. This compound remains detectable in the blood for three days after an injection—an unheard of staying ability. Dosage is the same as with previous penicillin types, namely, 300,000 units per shot. In some instances, flo-cillin remained in the blood for as long as four days, the longer retention in all instances being due to the slow-absorbing aluminum-medium. Procain penicillin remains one to two days: non-reinforced penicillin is expelled within a matter of hours.

What happens is that the addition of the aluminum-medium slows the absorption of flo-cillin by the blood; also, flo-cillin enters the blood at a more uniform rate. The curative dose is maintained up to four days—a marked improvement over previous methods. Maintaining so-called penicillin blood levels for extended periods has been the key problem of peniciinll research since its discovery.—

USIS

Better Democracy, Only Remedy Against Communism

Truman Deplores Proposals For Illegalising Party

CHICAGO, June 4, (Reuter): President Truman today picked up the fallen banner of Mr. Roosevelt's "New Deal" and called for liberal social political and economic ligislation to give Americans more and better democracy as the only means of combatt-

He declared: "You cannot stop the spread of an idea by passing a law against it", and levelled an attack on proposals now before Congress to put legal restrictions on the communist party.

Mr. Truman was delivering the first major address of his cross country tour to a meeting here.

Herecalled the time, a century ago. when the United States was a "beacon of hope" to the emigrants who peopled the west, and assailed the congressional limiting and conditioning amendments to the proposal for taking in 200,000 displaced persons from Europe.

Referring to the law, already passed by the House and now before the Senate, to limit the activities of the American Communist Party, Mr. Truman said: "You cannot stamp out Communism by driving it underground, but you can prevent Communism by more and better democracy.

"If some of our people are arbitrarily denied the right to vote..do not have proper medical care or opportunities for a good education, or adequate assistance in time of sickness, unemployment or old age..if high prices are depriving some of our people of the necessities of life, and nothing is done about it, that is an invitation to Communism".

He called for legislation to correct these "invitations" having declared that Communism 'succeeds only where there is weakness or misery or despair."

CHICAGO, June 4 (U.P.A.) : President Harry Truman today led millions of Americans in celebrating the 100th anniversary of Swedish immigration into the western United States and used the occasion to make a stand against communism.

In his speech here, he said early settlers in the United States came here to escape harsh restrictions on their personal liberties in their homelands or to find economic opportunity."

He mentioned those who originally came from Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, the Ukraine and Yugoslavia.

He remarked, "All of us know only too well why anti-communists cannot safely go back to those countries."

Truman also appealed to the United States public to open up and provide even further economic opportunities for the under-privileged in this country on the grounds this would dispel for them whatever attractions they otherwise saw in Communism.

FIRST SETTLERS

"Since the days of the first settlers America has been a beacon of nope to victims of oppression everywhere. The best fighters of freedom have brought us their talents, their ideals and their labours. They have helped America grow and become the world poler both in strength and in moral leadership.

Originally they came from Estonia Lithuania, Poland, the Ukraine and Yugoslavia. All of us know only too well why these anti-communists cannot safely go back to those countries Look at the reward these people are getting for their opposition to Communism. Most of them are living in camps under conditions that violate all principles of freedom that are dear to them and to us. They have no homes. Few of them have jobs. Under present conditions the future holds no hopes for them or their children.

"They have been given temporary shelter by the International Refugee Organization. The United States is, as it should be, the largest contributor to this organization. But the present arrangement offers no permanent solution. These people and their children cannot be regarded indefinetly as wards of international charity. We must help them become self supporting. We must not go on maintaining this barren fruitless life for people who want work. They are young. Most of them are skilled workers. Their skills are badly needed in every country including our own. They must be given an opportunity to settle in permanent homes and live like human beings, so they can make their full contribution to society as useful citizens

AMERICAN PROBLEM

"This is not solely an American problem. It is a world problem. But we must do our part. Other nations have already provided homes for some of the displaced persons, but there is no prospect that all of them will be able to get a new start in life unless the United States accepts its fair share.

"I have repeatedly asked Congress to permit a substantial number of displaced persons to enter this country as immigrants. Some of the legislation for this purpose which Congress is considering sets limits and quotas on countries and occupations. These are crippling amendments. These work unfair discriminations against the groups which are already represented in this country....."I hope Congress will soon enact displaced persons legislation and enact it without any qualifications which would depart from our established American principles..."

"I would remind Congress that it is not they who are waiting, nor I who am waiting, but young people and little children whose hope for a life of freedom and equality is getting dimmer with every day that passes. Freedom and equality are among the greatest of human aspirations. They are universal to all mankind, but they have their greatest fulfilment in our own country. To Americans they will never be remote ideals but something we work for and are close to every day.....

BETTER DEMOCRACY

"Recently we have been hearing some people say that the way to avoid the danger of communism in the United States is to pass a law — a law, for example, to check certain kinds of political activities. Some people think you can combat communism by outlawing the Communist Party. It seems to me that such proposals miss the point. You cannot stamp out communism by driving it underground. But you can prevent communism by more and better democracy.

Ac far as the United States is concerned, the menace of Communism is not in the activities of a few foreign agents or the political activities of a few isolated individuals. The menace of Communism lies primarily in those areas of American life where the promise of democracy remains unfulfilled.

The nations of Western Europe, with our help, have prevented the spread of Communism by working together to build up their economies and improve the welfare of their people, and so strengthen themselves. If they can meet and defeat communism on its own ground, surely we can do the same.

"Let us adopt legislation that will provide our citizens with the homes schooling, extension of social security they need, the opportunity for universal good health and universal free full rights of citizenship and an equal chance for good jobs, fair wages and a brake on inflation that will hold the purchasing power of these wages to a high level.

This is the method of democracy. These are the goals of abundance. The nation which reaches these goals will never succumb to the evils of communism.

"I am confident we will reach these goals. And I do not believe any foreign agents will succeed in slowing us down on our forward march. The record shows that we are thoroughly able to protect ourselves from foreign agents..

"We believe in human freedom and human equality, and it is that belief that makes us strong today. We inherit that belief from the Swedish pioneers and other pioneers who settled this great nation.

"We are a diverse people and in this diversion we have great strength. We have room for diversity and for disagreement. Part of our respect for the dignity of the human being is respect for his right to be different. That means different in his background, different in his beliefs, different in his customs, different in the name and different in his religion.

"This is true Americanism. This is true democracy. It is the source of our strength. It is the basis of our faith in the future. It is our hope and it is the hope of the world."

NO AGREEMENT ON INDONESIAN ISSUE

Ooty Conference Postpones Discussion Till Wednesday

OOTACAMUND June 5 (API): The ECAFE to-day postponed consideration of the Indonesian Republic's application for membership till Wednesday next in order to allow time for the confirmation of a cable received by the Indonesian Republican representatives now here, expressing willingness of the Jogjakarta Government to have their membership sponsored by the Netherlands.

The Phillipine Delegate, supported by the United States, had proposed postponement till the next session, but an amendment by the Indian Delegate postponing consideration till next Wednesday was carried by eight votes to four.

When discussion on the subject was resumed to-day, Dr. C. M. Li (China) reported that he had failed to bring about an understanding between the Indian and the Netherlands delegations on the Indonesian Republic's application for independent membership of the ECAFE.

He said the Netherlands' delegation had been directed by their Government not to accept the suggestion put forward by the Indian delegation that the Republican and non-Republican Indonesia may have separate membership of the ECAFE.

But this morning, the Republican representatives now in Ootacamund in an unofficial capacity, had received a communication suggesting that the Jogjakarta Government would be willing to have their membership sponsored by the Netherlands. As there was some doubt about the authenticity of the message, confirmation had been called for both by the Republican representative and the Netherlands delegation.

U. S. OUTSTANDING WRITERS HONOURED

Outstanding accomplishments in American journalism, letters and music have recently been recognized by the award of the Pulitzer Prizes for 1947. These prizes, established in 1917 by a bequest to Columbia University (New York City), are considered among the most distinguished honours in the United States

Awards in journalism included. Public service rendered by a newspaper —St. Louis (Missouri) "Post-Dispatch" and in local reporting—Atlanta (Georgia) "Journal". Individual excellence in national reporting, editorial writing cartoons and news photography also was honored The international reporting award, which went to Paul Ward, correspondent for the Baltimore (Maryland) 'Sun", was based on on his stories of the Moscow conference of Foreign Ministers on peace terms for Germany and Austria.

In the field of letters, the winners were:—

Original American play—"A Street car Named Desire," by Tennessee William.

Fiction—"Tales of the South Pacific," by James A. Michener who wrote them while on duty with the U. S. Navy during the war;

American biography—Margaret Clapp's "Forgotten First Citizen: John Bigelow," American consul in Paris during the Civil War;

Poetry—"The Age of Anxiety," by W H. Auden. American citizen of British birth; and

American history—Bernard DeVoto's "Across the Wide Missouri."

The prize in music was awarded to Walter Piston for his Symphony No. 3 which was first performed by the Boston Symphony Orchestra last January. Philip Anthony Moose, 27, was the winner of a special 1,500-dollar art scholarship. He was the first American soldier to hold a one-man art show in England during the war Other scholarships for graduates of the Columbia School of Journalism will be given to the three highest ranking students upon the completion of the academic year in June.

Egypt Rejects British Proposals

CAIRO, June 5 (Reuter)—The Egyptian Senate Foreign Affairs Committee last night rejected British proposals on the constitutional future of the Sudan

Highly-secret Anglo-Egyptian negotiations on the subject were begun on May 11 and official circles on both sides earlier this week expressed confidence in a successful outcome.

Draft of a plan for Sudan self-Government, drawn up by the Sudan administration last July was agreed in principle by Britain, but rejected by Egypt in February. It proposed that a legislative assembly and executive council should replace the present North Sudan Advisory Council.

After an exchange of notes, talks were resumed.

"WHITE AUSTRALIA" POLICY WILL CAUSE FRICTION

"Sydney Herald" Says It Will Plant Seeds Of Bitterness

SYDNEY, June 4 (Reuter)—The Sydney "Herald" today said that harsh enforcement of the Australian immigration laws could only "excite bitter prejudice" against the "White Australia policy.

The paper was referring to the unfavourable reception in Malaya of the Australian Goodwill Mission.

The White Australia policy, designed to protect Australian standards of living by refusing to take immigrants from cheap labour countries, must be wisely and temperately interpreted", the "Herald" declared.

"The policy is clearly a potential source of serious friction but it is essential to the defence of our racial homogeneity and economic standards.

"Barriers must firmly be kept up. This fact it generally accepted if not relished by our Asian neighbours and should not of itself prejudice establishment of the friendly relations necessary to our security and our economy."

But "acts which may be construed as 'racial insults' may plant the seeds of bitterness and hostility" the "Herald" concluded.

Pt. Paliwal To Resign From U.P. Cabinet

NAINITAL, June 5 (API)—Pandit Krishna Dutta Paliwal, Finance and Information Minister, U. P. Government and leader of the U.P. Congress Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party, has written to the U.P. Premier, Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant expressing his intention to resign from cabinet, it was learnt today.

The Premier is understood to have agreed to relieve Pandit Paliwal of his duties, and an official communique is expected to be issued shortly.

OOTACAMUND, June 5, (U. P. I.): Sri Pattom Thanu Pillay, Premier of Travancore, is understood to have discussed with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, the position of the Tamil-speaking population of Travancore who form a considerable portion of the subjects of the Maharaja of Travancore and who have demanded either separate existence or liberty to join the proposed Tamil Province, when they met here yesterday.

Four hundred workers of the Sahar Rubber Works, struck work today taking umbrage at the dismissal of 3 workers.

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relieve constipation and keeps you and your children perfectly fit. Sweet and pleasant—acts gently but surely—does not gripe. In packets of 7 tablets and also in packing of 25, 50, 100 and 500 tablets.
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To be paid in advance

SITUATION VACANT

Wanted the following staff from July '48 for a progressive Montessori-cum Basic Middle School. (1) Director Grade Rs. 200-10-300. Minimum qualifications: Trained Graduate with atleast 5 years teaching and administrative experience. (2) Montessori Teacher. Grade Rs. 120-8-200. Minimum qualifications: Graduate with Montessori training with some experience. (3). Montessori Teacher. Grade Rs. 80-4-100-5-150. (4) Physical Director. Grade Rs. 80-4-100-5-150. (5). Dance and Music Teacher Grade Rs. 80-4-100-5-150 (6). Teachers Matric or Inter Trained. Grade Rs. 60-3-90-4-130. Higher start possible. Both males and females eligible except for item 4. Dearness Allowance and Provident Fund according to rules of the Society. Apply to Prof. G.S. Jaiman, Secretary, Bal Hit Shiksha Samiti, Alwar 64

Industrial Concerns in East Bengal require the services of undermentioned staff for responsible positions: (a) Senior Administrative Officers—Salary Rs. 500|- upwards, (b) Junior Administrative Officers—Salary Rs. 250|- upwards. Initial start according to merits. Free furnished family quarters with electric and water fittings, medical aid and leave according to rules provided. Persons well-qualified and experienced, holding good references need only apply giving full particulars to Box No. 25, "Bombay Chronicle"

If you want any kind of Employment in India or abroad apply for Terms (stating your qualifications) to Kapoor & Co., Employment Agents, Cloth Market, Delhi.

Wanted highly educated personnel as Examiners, Setters, Associates, etc. Crawford University, Lucknow. 8788

Wanted the following staff for Agricultural farms situated in East Bengal in the districts of Rajshahi and Dinajpur: (1) Farm Superintendent: fully qualified and experienced in large scale cane plantation by mechanical and live stock power. Salary 200|- to 300|- p.m. (2) Veterinary Surgeons: with experience as live stock officer to take charge of a large stock of draught and dairy cattle. Salary 200/- to 300/-. (3) Mechanical Foreman: with wide experience in the running and maintenance of crawler type tractors, oil engines, motor vehicles and agricultural implements. Salary 200/- to 300/-. (4) Tractor and Oil Engine Mechanics: capable of repairing and maintaining a variety of crawler type tractors and industrial type of oil engines. Salary 100/- to 150/- p.m. (5) Tractor Drivers: with at least 5 years' experience in the operation of crawler type tractors. Salary 70/- to 100/- Initial start for all the above post according to qualifications and experience. Please apply—The Managing Agents, Gopalpur and Setabganj Agricultural Farm Ltd., 8, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta. 8695

Wanted Structural Template makers for European owned structural shop up-country with knowledge of miscellaneous steelwork, such as bridges, sheds, conveying plants of all kinds, pit headgears, bunker work and circular pipes and tanks. Preference will be given to men able to develop work in oblique planes. Applications from draughtsmen with 2/3 years drawing office experience willing to adopt template making will be considered. The post is permanent and salary according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 6 "Bombay Chronicle"

Wanted experienced Salesmen to push sale of our various quality toilet products in every trade centres of Behar, Orissa, U.P., C.P., Bombay and Madras on decent commission with future prospects. Preference to local people. Apply with testimonials to Kohinoor Perfume Co., 43 Chetla Road, Calcutta 27. 21

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Real boon to unemployed join Saraswaty Commercial Institute, Parel, imparts expert coaching. B Com. courses, shorthand, typewriting etc. (8898)

PUBLIC NOTICES

VISVA-BHARATI

APPLICATIONS stating age, academic qualifications, home-district, experience etc., with copies of recent certificates and testimonials are invited for the following graded posts with benefit of Dearness Allowance and Provident Fund (on approved service).

Professor of Indian Philosophy (300-25-500); Professor of Sanskrit and Pali (150-10-210 Selection 210-20-350); One Professor of French and German (Rs. 200/- fixed); Professor of Political Science (120-8-160 Selection 160-10-250) and four Scholars on Rs.100/- each for Indian Philosophy; Zoroastrian Studies, Sanskrit Studies and Occidental Studies.

The applications with detailed particulars should reach the undersigned on or before the 21st June, 1948.

R. N. TAGORE,
General Secretary,
Visva-Bharati.
(96)

AUCTION SALE.

THE ASSISTANT CONTROLLER of Government Grain Shops will hold an auction at the premises of the Government Grocery Stores on 9th June 1948 at 3 P.M. for the sale of certain quantities of confiscated and unclaimed cloth of various categories. The Cloth stocks can be inspected at the Government Grocery Stores near Churchgate Railway Station and at Rawji Sojpal Godown, Golanji Hill Road near Moon Mills, Sewri. Copies of forms containing conditions and terms of sale and the details of the varieties of cloth can be had from the undersigned. The successful bidder will have to deposit an amount equal to 20 P. C. of the value in cash immediately after his bid is accepted. Government reserves the right to reject the highest or any bid.

A. K. RAMAN,
Director of Civil Supplies (Accounts), Civil Supplies Department, New India Assurance Building, Bombay.
(81)

SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted A European, Anglo-Indian or Parsi, experienced in cotton and piece goods, wanted to open an office outside India. The applicant should mention whether he will work on pay or commission and how much. Box. No. 8915 "Bombay Chronicle"

MEDICAL ADLETS

Qualify as doctor with authorised degrees like—L.M.S. M.D., M.B.B.S. B.Sc., M.Sc., etc. in Homoeopathy, Biochemistry Ayurvedic Unani, entitling to practice acceptable as proof of your ability. Prospectus free Registrar. Vocational University. Amritsar. 8687

SHARE BUSINESS

Valuable Tea Garden Shares Northern India Tea Estates Ltd.—Garden: Barajalinga Tea Estates in Assam (Indian Union) having 5390.22 acres granted area, 4704 mds. highest Crop obtained and 5000 mds. expected Crop this year—invite applications from experienced Share Selling Agents for sale of remaining Ordinary and 6 per cent Tax Free Pref. Shares. Apply sharp to Aryan Planters Agency 12, Chowringhee Square Calcutta. 8467

MACHINERY TOOLS FOR SALE

New Artherts (U. S. A.) 9 C. FT. Capacity, A.C. Refrigerator for immediate delivery ex Bombay. Distributors, New India Motors Ltd., Connaught Circus, New Delhi. (51)

G. E. 1/4 HP., Motors for Refrigerators, etc. available for immediate delivery. Rs 250. Limited stock. Order immediately with advance. New India Motors Ltd., Connaught Circus New Delhi. (51A)

For Sale--About 500 tons of Flux Skimmings (weathered) in composition, quality and condition in which it may be available at Jamshedpur. Apply for particulars to the Sales Manager, The Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., 102 A. Netaji Subhas Road. Calcutta. 8740

FINANCIAL

Wanted respectable and influential Agents to sell the remaining Shares of M/s Aryan Silk & Cotton Mills Ltd 12 Chowringhee Square. Calcutta a progressive national concern. paying dividends Apply sharp to Managing Agents. 3472

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

All popular sections of High Speed Tungsten, Stainless, Die and Ball bearing Steels are available at very cheap rate. Bajnath & Sons, Waterloo Street, Calcutta. 8814

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED by the undersigned till 15TH JUNE 1948 for the following posts, with no residential accommodation.

1. One Theatre sister in the grade of Rs. 180-5-200-10-250 plus the following allowances. The post in the first instant is temporary but likely to become permanent.

Dearness Allowance Rs. 45 p.m.
City Allowance Rs. 10 p.m.
Messing Allowance Rs. 50 p.m.
Lodging Allowance Rs. 40 p.m.
Uniform Allowance Rs. 15 p.m.
Conveyance Allowance Rs. 3 p.m.

2. Two Nursing Sisters General and Maternity trained with good Theatre experience for the Willingdon Nursing Home in the grade of Rs. 150-10-200-15-260 with the following allowances:—

Dearness Allowance Rs. 40 p.m.
Messing Allowance Rs. 50 p.m.
City Allowance Rs. 10 p.m.
Uniform and Laundry etc. Rs. 16/8/- p.m.
Lodging Allowance Rs. 40 p.m.
Conveyance Allowance Rs. 3 p.m.

The applicant should state her qualifications and previous experience and age etc. and also should submit copies of the testimonials which are not returnable.

The selected candidates will be interviewed at their own expenses.

D. V. BHARGAV,
Lt.-Col.
Superintendent.
Willingdon Hospital, New Delhi.
95

DISPOSALS.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase and removal of following ex site:-

DESCRIPTION:—
Pneumatic Tools such as 3 G Grinders, Air Drills, Chipping Hammers. Riveting Hammers etc. and cutting Tools, Measuring/Precision Instruments such as Bridge Reamers, Countersinks, Twist Drills etc

LOCATION:—
M/s. Ingersoll Rand (India) Ltd.'s Godown at Love Lane, Mazagon, Bombay.

SUPERSCRIBE REFERENCE
No. RCS/74085/CPM.

LAST DUE DATE:—
17th June, 1948.

TENDERS will be opened in Public at 11 A.M. on 18th June, 1948.

Detailed list of stores is available for inspection by prospective tenderers, in this Office, and Offices of the Director General of Disposals, New Delhi and Regional Commissioner of Disposals, Madras, Calcutta and Kanpur.

Offers must be submitted in tender forms obtainable from this Office or Director General of Disposals, New Delhi or other Regional Offices mentioned on payment Rs. 5/- per set (which is not refundable) in double covers, inner being sealed and superscribed with above tender Number and due date.

Offers should remain open for acceptance upto the 17th July, 1948.

Earnest money (refundable to unsuccessful tenderers) of 10% of the value of offers should be deposited in the Reserve/Imperial Bank of India or (Government Treasury under Head of Account "Revenue Deposits" in favour of the Regional Commissioner (Disposals), Bombay. Tender not accompanied by such Treasury/Bank receipt will be ignored.

Cheques will not be accepted.

No guarantee is given of the quality or suitability of the stores. Sale will be subject to the conditions of contract laid down in form Con. 117

Permits to inspect the stores at site can be obtained from this Office.

NOTE:—Tenderers should quote price for each No. (unit of one) and state the quantity against each item upto which he is prepared to buy. The intention is to allocate amongst various Government Departments and Commercial concerns according to their requirements subject to the total quantity available, and order of priority. Allocations will be made by the Regional Commissioner (Disposals), Bombay, whose decision will be final.

Government is not bound to accept the highest or any tender or to assign a reason for non-acceptance.

REGIONAL COMMISSIONER (DISPOSALS),
Mercantile Chambers,
Graham Road,
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.
Tel. Phone No. 30041.
(8516)

BAR HABITS OF U.N. DELEGATES

By Walter Logan, UPA Staff Correspondent.

LAKE SUCCESS, June 3 (U.P.A.): A fairly exhausting survey of bar habits at the United Nations delegates' lounge disclosed today that most of the delegates are just great big cissies when it comes to drinking.

The drink orange juice — 30 to 40 glasses each day.

One was once heard to order a Shirley Temple special. The Shirley Temple special as it develops is a reasonably harmless concoction of gingerale and enough grenadine to colour it a delicate shade of pink. Alcoholic content: nil. The after effect: nil. Some delegates order milk and one daring bar visitors — obviously not a delegate — once ordered a mixture of milk and whiskey.

But day in and day out orange juice is the staple drink and from about 10-30 a.m., when the delegates start arriving, to about 5:30 p.m. when they start leaving, orange juice pours across the bar in a never-ending golden stream which obviously gladdens the heart of citrus growers wherever they may be.

The bartender who dispenses these orders of health and vitamins is big Gus Elengerth, a giant Norwegian, who left his native home in 1911 because Norway appeared to offer no future for a man of his talents. There, he said, they don't mix drinks, they just drink acqua vit or brandy in great but unmixed quantities.

Gus, the inventor of such deadly mixtures as the Iron Curtain (vodka the absolute minimum of dry vermouth and a twist of lemon) has an equal number of deadly and harmless inventions to his credit. He is looking for some tequilla now for something else he has in mind.

MOST POPULAR

By far the most popular United Nations drink over a period of years was the Romulo Special, made up especially for General Carlos Romulo of the Philippines and taken to by other delegates the way a duck takes to water. Very simple: tomato juice, lemon juice celery salt and Lea and Perrin sauce well shaken.

The greatest success of Gus probably was with the delegation of Egyptians. Big Gus mixed up orange and grape juice "and they drink it by the gallon — eight or nine glasses apiece. They really went for it in a big way. Sometimes, the whole bar would be covered with empty orange and grape juice mixture glasses"

Gus can invent you a drink to order. When Princess Elizabeth was getting ready for her wedding certain members of the British delegation asked for Lilibet Special. Gus came up with this one: the limit with gin, brandy and drambuie (Scot liquer) to add sweetness. He also invented one cocktail which he recalled with some nostalgia as he poured out another glass of orange juice for a customer That was just lemon juice, vodka and cherry heering — the last, a sweet Danish liquor known in the old country as Kirsebaer

Not all of the delegates drink orange juice though — once, during a survey, I saw Soviet delegate Gromyko drink a beer — but only once.

REFERENDUM IN NEW FINLAND

ST. JOHNS (New Foundland) June 5 (Reuter)—With counts in nine districts still to be declared, results in New Foundland's referendum showed that 67,670 had voted for home rule, 61,930 for confederation with Canada and 21,661 for continuation of the present "Commision-Government."

The "Commission-Government" has been rejected by virture of its minority. Voting is so close on the other two choices put to the islanders that a second ballot will have to be held. A 51 per cent majority was needed for victory.

Confederation with Canada was leading in many of the remaining nine districts

MADRAS, June 5. (U. P. I.): The Madras Government have sanctioned dsitribution of green manure and seeds to ryots in five 'firkas' in the Province, selected for intensive rural reconstruction work, at a cost of Rs. 36,000, to give incentive for agriculturists to grow more food crop.

City and Suburbs

To-day

Hindu: Vaishakh Vad 14, 2004
Muslim: Rajjab 27, 1367
Parsi: Deh 7, 1317
Sunrise: 6-1 a.m.
Sunset: 19-14 p.m.
Hightide: 11-26, 23-00
Lowtide: 4-36, 17-18.

To-day's Engagements

PROGRESSIVE STUDENTS ASSOCIATION: Meeting to-day in Marathi School premises, opposite Railway Station at 3 p.m. at Ghatkopar.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Public Lecture on 'Cycles and Inner Impulses' to-day at 6-15 p.m. at Jehangir Wadia Bldg. Opp. Flora Fountain.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS COMMITTEE: A public meeting to demand the repeal of the clauses of the Public Security Measures Act which apply to the Press, at the Nappoo Gardens, Matunga, to-day at 8-30 p.m. Dr. Mulk Raj Anand, D. F. Karaka, Romesh Thapar and Remesh Chandra will speak.

SOUTH KANARA HEALTH LEAGUE: A grand Human Circus and Physical Culture Demonstration will be given by the pupils of the South Kanara Health League at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, Fort Bombay to-day at 3 and 8 p.m. (S.T.) Mr. P. Jairaj will preside.

WORKERS' MEETING: Under the auspices of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag) a meeting will be held to-day at Kamgar Maidan, Parel, at 5-30 p.m. in order to voice the demands of the workers in connection with three shifts, rationalisation etc.

INDIAN NATIONAL TRADE UNION CONGRESS: A rally of Volunteers of the Reception Committee of the I.N.T.U.C. to-day at St. Xavier's College Foot Ball Ground, Parel, at 9 a.m. A meeting of the Bombay Branch of the I.N.T.U.C. to-day at 6-30 p.m. at Mazdoor Manzil.

Public Meeting To Protest Against Rise Of Price Of Charcoal

Under the auspices of the Parel Mahila Sangh there will be a public meeting at the R. M. Bhatt High School Hall at 4 p.m. on Monday to protest against the abnormal rise in the prices of charcoal N. M. Joshi will preside

Permission To Socialist Party Meeting Withdrawn

The Secretary of the Socialist party writes:—As the permission given by the Superintendent of Municipal Gardens has been withdrawn, public meeting which was to be held on Sunday, the 6th instant at 6 p.m. at Kamgar Maidan, under the auspices of the Socialist Party has been cancelled

TODAY ON RADIO

BOMBAY, SUNDAY, JUNE 6.

244 m (1231 kc|s)

7-30 a.m. Bhairon on Jaltarang. 7-40 News (M). 7-50 News (G). 8-0 News (E). 8-15 News (H). 8-30 R. A. Paigankar. 8-45 Ranjan Joshi. 9-0 Haribhau Ghangrekar. 11-0 Naye Filmonse. 11-30 Samudrachi Denagi. 12-0 p.m. Vub Sound News. 12-5 M. G. Potdar. 12-45 News (M). 12-50 News (G). 12-55 M. G. Potdar. 1-25 News (H). 1-30 News (E) 1-40 British Composers. 4-20 Krishnabai Hukkeri, 4-50 Sindhoo Patekar. 5-0 R. A. Paingaonkar. 5-15 Gammat Jammat. 5-45 News (K). 6-0 News (E). 6-10 News (H). 6-15 R. N. Karkare. 6-45 Madhusudan G. Acharya. 7-0 Kannad Bhajan. 7-10 Local Announcements and Weather Report. 7-15 Chitrapat Sangeet. 7-30 Baban Manjrekar. 8-9 News (M) 8-15 News (G). 8-30 Akele. 9-0 News (E). 9-15 News (H) 9-30 BBC News Relay. 9-40 Air Orchestra. 10-0 The London Symphony Orchestra..

VARIATIONS

41.44 m (7,240 kc|s)

7-40 Sitar Aur Shahnai. 5-45 Sindhoo Patekar. 6-15 Calling Rural Listeners.

61.48 m (4,980 kc|s)

8-0 p.m. R. N. Karkare. 9-0 Madhusudan G. Acharya. 9-30 Ranjan Joshi. 10-0 Krishnabai Hukkeri 10-30 Haribhau Ghangrekar.

NANDA'S REPLY TO ASHOK MEHTA

"No Preferences In Labour Department"

BOMBAY, Friday.

A categorical denial of the assertion that the Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh had been given an advantage in exchange for surrendering some right of the workers, is contained in a statement of Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda replying to Mr. Ashok Mehta.

Mr. Nanda asserts that preferences and prejudices have played no part in the administration of the Labour Department.

The following is the text of the statement sent through the Director of Publicity:

The stolen text of a letter addressed by the Millowners' Association to the Government on the subject of the formation of joint committees in the textile mills has been reproduced in a statement issued by Shri Ashok Mehta. He has rushed to the Press under the hasty impression that he has discoved palpable proof of the Labour Minister's guilty doings which cannot bear the light of the day. If he had paused for a moment he would have found out for himself that the Millowners' letter was a perfectly inocuous communication touching strictly official matters. There is in the statement a general accusation of "partisan attitude of Congress Ministers in labour question".

I can say with complete assurance that in the administration of the Labour Department, preferences and prejudices have played no part whatever, that accepted principles have been followed and the declared policy of the Government has been adhered to at all times.

The Millowners' letter is offered by Shri Ashok Mehta as the very worst sample and the most conclusive proof of the Government's partisan conduct. He seeks to convey the impression that the Labour Minister has exercised personal influence to secure for the Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh some advantage which otherwise it was not entitled to or could not have acquired for itself.

There is a further insinuation that as a part of the bargain, some valuable right of the workers has been surrendered. In all this there is not a shadow of truth. Here are the facts.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT'S EXPERIMENT

The Government of Bombay lays great store by the success of the experiment in collaboration in industry through joint committees. I persnoally regard this as the key to the progressive realisation of industrial democracy. Addressing the Provincial Advisory Board in this connection on 16th May, 1947, I said, 'we are planning to help the workers to gain effective control over his work and life in all things which count and affect his well-being" Little progress was, however, made for a long period owing to the unhelpful attitude of the employers for which I openly blamed them on several occasions. On the 1st of March, several organisations of the employers were addressed by the Government enquiring "whether any steps had been taken to set up works committees in the member mills or factories engaged in cotton textiles production. On the 6th of March I met the Managing Committee of the Millowners' Association and tried to bring home to them their responsibility in the matter. They pointed out that under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act no joint committee could be formed in the absence of a registered union. The Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh had already been registered on the 3rd of March.

PROCEDURE FOR REGISTRATION

I shall briefly indicate the procedure for registration of a union under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act. According to section 14 of the Act, there shall not at any ime be more than one registered union in respect of the same industry in any local area. Where two or more unions fulfilling the conditions necessary for registration apply for registration in respect of the same industry, the union having the largest membership of employees shall be registered under section 13. The union, with a membership of not less than 15 per cent of the total number of employees for three successive months, may apply for registration as a representative union, while a union with a membership of not less than 5 per cent may, in the absence of a representative union, apply for registration as a qualified union. The Registrar under the Act issues a certificate of registration after due enquiry.

PROVISION FOR APPEAL.

Provision has been made in section 20 for an appeal to the Industrial Court against any order passed by the Registrar. The Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh applied for registration on the 30th September 1947 both as a representative union and as a qualified union. No other union has made an application for registration till this day. The Registrar received objections from the Girni Kamgar Union (Communist) and the Mill Mazdoor Sabha (Socialist). After giving a full hearing to the persons interested in the application, who were allowed to lead all the evidence they had in their possession, and after examining about a hundred workers employed in different mills, the Registrar came to the conclusion that the Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh had satisfied the requisite conditions for registration as a qualified union, but not as a representative union. The membership of the Union exceeded 15 per cent for the months of June and August, but fell short of that figure for the month of July, and it was, therefore, only given the status of a union requiring 5 per cent membership, viz., a qualified union

PLAIN DUTY.

In the discussion with the Millowners Committee, the name of the Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh occurred because it happentd to be the only union which, under the law, had a right to participate in the formation of joint committee. At the request of the Millowners Committee, I agreed to ascertain and supply the names of the mills in respect of which the conditions applicable to the formation of the joint committees were satisfied.

It was a plain duty and the proper thing for the Government to do to expedite the establishment of works committees. This, however, could not be done actually till the 17th May when the Labour Department officially furnished the list of mills to the Millowners' Association.

EASY TO EXPLAIN.

The reference to the appointment of Chairman for the Joint Committees is also very easy to explain. The rules framed by the Government of India under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, provide that the chairman shall be nominated by the employers and the Vice-Chairman shall be elected by the workers' representatives According to the rules under the Bombay Industrial Relations' Act, failing agreement between the parties the Chairman shall be appointed by the employers and the union respectively in rotation. It is obvious that nothing was conceded to the Millowners because in the case of disagreement, the right to appoint a chairman to start with, vested in the employers under the law.

If Shri Ashok Mehta had cultivated a better acquaintance with labour legislation and recent labour history, he might not have felt the call to issue this statement.

I shall deal separately with the portions in the statement with regard to my relations with the INTUC.

Union Flag On Gun House

BOMBAY Saturday.—Gun House is the residence of the G.O.C. Bombay Area. The flag at the Gun House used to be the formation sign of the Bombay Area which is a cross swords and shield on a red background

With effect from this morning the Area Commander is authorised to fly the Union Flag at the Gun House. Gun House now carries over her the three coloured flag with Ashokchakra—the Union Flag from to-day.

THE WEATHER

WEATHER CHART

POONA, June 5, (A.P.I.): Following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and raifall in inches during the past 24 hours from June 1, 1948 and departure from normal recorded at 08-00 hours (I.S.T.) on June 5, 1948.

Ahmednagar 100 74 0 0 minus 0.7, Bangalore 90 71 0 2.4 plus 1.6, BOMBAY 94 84 0 0 minus 1.5, Calcutta 98 82 0 0 minus 1.3, Delhi 104 71 0.1 0, Hyderabad (Dn.) 105 84 0 0 minus 0.6, Lucknow 110 86 0 0 minus 0.1, Madras 108 85 0 0 minus 0.3, Mahabaleshwar 80 63 0 0 minus 0.6, Mysore 92 71 0 0 minus 0.6, Nagpur 109 89 0 0 minus 0.8, Patna 109 82 0 0 minus 0.3, Poona 98 76 0 0 minus 0.6, Sholapur 104 77 0.4 0.4 minus 0.4, Simla 71 48 0.6 0.6 plus 0.3.

Weather Summary

Following is the daily weather summary for Saturday, June 5, 1948:—

A depression has formed over the west central Arabian Sea. It is likely to intensify into a storm and move in a northerly or north-easterly direction. Yesterday's low over East Punjab is moving away through the submontane districts of west United Provinces and adjoining parts of south-east Punjab. Low over West Punjab and north Rajputana lies over north-east Rajputana and the neighbourhood.

Thunler-rain has probably been fairly widespread in Assam and Eastern Pakistan, and occurred locally in sub-Himalayan Bengal and Malabar and at a few stations in west Central Provinces, the East Punjab and the hills of the west United Provinces, in the south Bombay Deccan and south Hyderabad.

Thunderstorms or dust-storms have also occurred at a few stations in the plains of the United Provinces and along the North-West Frontier.

Day temperatures were markedly above normal from east Cnited Provinces and Bihar to the Coromandel-Circars coast.

FORECAST UNTIL 6TH EVENING:—Thunder-rain will be widespread in Assam and sub-Himalayan Bengal and occur locally in Eastern Pakistan, west Central India and Malabar. A few thundershowers are also likely in Gangetic West Bengal, Bihar, Chota Nagpur, the Central Provinces, Sind, Gujarat, the Bombay Deccan and north-west Hyderabad. A few thunderstorms or duststorms are likely in Orissa, the United Provinces, in and near the Punjab Hills, in Rajputana, Mysore, south-east Madras and the Madras Deccan.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING:—Locally heavy rain is likely in Assam and sub-Himalayan Bengal during the next 48 hours

Dyeing & Printing Workers' Strike Called Off

BOMBAY, June 5. (U.P.I.): The five days old strike of 5,000 workers of 11 different dyeing and printing works in the suburbs of Bombay has been called off as the dispute has been referred to the Industrial Court for adjudication.

Mr. Dattatreya Ukidwe, General Secretary of the Suburban Dyeing and Printing Workers' Union, told the U.P.I. that the workers had resumed work to-day.

The workers struck work on May 31 following the rejection by the employers of their demands for increase in their wages and dearness allowance.

Daily 80 Waggons Of Charcoal For Bombay

BOMBAY, June 4. (UPI): The present shortage of charcoal in the city and suburbs of Bombay resulting in the soaring prices of the commodity is expected to be of a short duration and the position is likely to improve in about a fortnight. it is reliably learnt.

The shortage. it is stated, is mainly due to lack of adequate transport facilities, and it is understood that the Government of Bombay has placed 80 waggons per day at the disposal of the charcoal dealers, which has already improved the position in respect of supply of coal to a great extent.

The improvement in the transport facilities, it is hoped, will result in corresponding improvement in the coal position in the city in a fortnight's time.

Improving Status Of Agricultural Tenant

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TO SPONSOR FURTHER LEGISLATION

Management Of Jagirs And Inams To Be Taken Over

BOMBAY, June 5. (A.P.I.): The Bombay Legislature Congress Party, which held its annual general meeting to-day, under the presidentship of Mr. B. G. Kher, heard a sound defence of the Government's policy in regard to the Public Security measures act and the Economic Programme of the Government from the Premier as well as an outline of proposed Tenancy Reforms contemplated by the Government from Mr. Morarji Desai, Home and Revenue Minister.

JADHAV'S RESIGNATION.

The Party Executive, which met earlier, acceuted the resignation of Mr. T. S. Jadhav M.L.A. (Sholapur) who is also resigning his seat in the Assembly. Consideration of a letter from Mr. S. L. Karandikar elected to the Assembly from Poona on the Hindu Mahasabha ticket, informing the Party of his resignation from the Mahasabha and desiring to join the Congress Party, was postponed.

The general meeting of the Party, which was attended by 84 members including the Ministers of the Government, adopted the annual report and statement of accounts for the year ending March 1948.

Mr. B. G. Kher, the leader of the Party, in his address reviewed the events of the year and said it was remarkable in many respects. The year saw the advent of freedom from British rule and thereafter the Father of the Indian Nation and architect of our freedom was assassinated.

The Socialist Party, Mr. Kher said, had agreed to the economic programme of the A.I.C.C. while they were members of the Congress. They left the Congress fold later for the ostensible purpose of being a Parliamentary opposition.

Mr. Kher referred to the newly formed Bahujan Samaj of Maharashtra and said it was mainly communal in its outlook and basis. Opposition should be based, he said, on principles, and not on personal or communal grounds.

TENANCY LEGISLATION.

Mr. Kher also referred to tenancy legislation in Bombay and said the Government had done more in this direction and striven for a fair deal to the peasant than could be achieved by a mere slogan of nationalisation of land. The Government had in view certain proposals for further Tenancy Legislation for improving the condition and status of the agricultural tenants. This legislation would be brought before the Legislature at its next session.

Defending the Bombay Public Security Measures Act, Mr. Kher said the Act was in several respects less drastic than similar legislation in other provinces. He asked the members present to study the latest official Note restating the position with regard to the Act.

Mr. Kher thanked the members for the solid support they had given to the Party and congratulated them on maintaining the solidarity of the Party.

Mr. Abid Ali Jafferbhai, who was recently nominated to the Bombay Legislative Council, suggested that the Government should take strong measures against the irresponsible and scurrilous section of the Press. He said that Government had no reason to be apologetic or be cowed down by any engineered agitation.

SATISFACTORY FOOD POSITION.

A general discussion on the supply position of food grains, cloth, kerosene, and other commodities followed. Mr. Dinkerrao Desai, Minister for Civil Supplies, said that the food position was satisfactory. He asked the members to await the Report of the Tariff Board regarding cloth. The members generally favoured the opening of Fair Price shops and formation of consumers co-operative societies to ensure equitable distribution of cloth.

Mr. Morarji Desai in a short review of the Hyderabad situation said it was primarily a question for the Central Government. Three provinces, Bombay, Madras and C.P., were affected. The duty of the Bombay Government was to afford protection to Indian Union subjects within its jurisdiction and to refugees, if any, from Hyderabad State. The Bombay Government had substantially increased the Police force in the border districts and this would continue. Village defence parties had also been formed in the border districts and the Home Minister advised the villagers to join these parties.

TENANCY REFORM

Mr. Desai enumerated the following point of the proposed Tenancy reforms: The proposed Legislation would provide that agricultural land should, in the first instance, be offered for sale to the tenant and if he was unwilling to buy, then to the neighbouring owner. In any event, it should be sold only to an actual cultivator. The protected tenant (who has been cultivating on the same land for a period of six years) will have the right to buy out the land from his landlord who will be bound to sell it to him if he owns more than 50 acres.

Possession of land will be restricted to not more than 50 acres under the proposed Legislation.

The price of land will be fixed by a Special Tribunal to be set up under the provisions of the Bill.

Government will take over the management of Jagirs, Inams and Taluqdari villages and pay the surplus income to the owners.

Government will also take over all cultivable land, at present not under cultivation, and give such land to actual cultivators on payment of land revenue. Cultivators will be subsidised through land mortgage and co-operative banks.

Taluqdaris, Kothis and other forms of tenancies are likely to be abolished under the bill.

Textile Control Board Abolished

Three Committees To Advise Commissioner

NEW DELHI, June 5, (A.P.I.): The abolition of Textile Control Board and its various Committees is announced in a Government resolution published in today's "Gazette". Government, however, have decided to set up three Committees which will advise the Textile Commissioner in matters connected with his day-to-day duties.

The following is the text of the resolution: As a result of lifting of price and distribution control over cotton textiles, the Textile Control Board has been abolished. The various Committees and sub-Committees of the Board which used to advise the Textile Commissioner on various matters connected with the administration of the textile control have also ceased to exist. It is, however, considered desirable that the Textile Commissioner should continue to receive the assistance and advice of the trade and the industry in matters connected with his day-to-day duties. It has, therefore, been decided to appoint the following three Committees:—

(1) Committee No. 1, for working out prices of cotton textiles required by Government and to assist in the allocation of contracts. For cotton textile materials; (2) Committee No. 2 to advise on questions relating to cotton and (3) Committee No. 3. to advise regarding the import and distribution of millstores.

The following persons have been appointed to be members of these Committees:

COMMITTEE NO. 1

1. Shri Krishnaraj M. D. Thackersey, 2. Shri Kasturbhai Lalbhai. 3. Sir Shri Ram.

COMMITTEE NO. 2

1. Shri Krishnaraj M. D. Thackersey 2. Shri Kasturbhai Lalbhai, 3. Shri R. G. Saraiya. 4. Sir Chunilal B. Mehta.

COMMITTEE NO. 3

1. Shri Krishnaraj M. D. Thackersey, 2. Shri Narottam P. Huttheesingh, 3. Sir John Greaves, 4. Shri S. H. Bhagawati. representing the association of merchants and manufacturers of textile stores and machinery. Bombay. 5. Mr. F. Edward, Director, Messrs. Brady and Co.

HYDERABAD (Dn.), June 5, (U. P. I.): The "Palestine Day" was observed here yesterday by the Muslim women of Hyderabad under the Chairmanship of Begum Bahadur Yarjung.

NO AGREEMENT YET ON INDONESIAN ISSUE

E. C. A. F. E. Postpones Question Till Wednesday

OOTACAMUND, June 5, (API): When the application of the Indonesian Republic was taken up for consideration today by the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, Dr. C. M. L. (China) said that following the Commission's directions to Chinese, Indian and Netherlands' delegates to explore the possibility of an understanding on this subject, the three delegations had held a number of meetings but failed to reach an understanding.

He said that the Netherlands delegation was extremely helpful and agreed to refer to their Government a suggestion that emerged from their meeting that separate memberships for the Republican and non-Republican Indonesias should be sponsored, but this was not acceptable to the Netherlands Government who directed their delegations to stick to their original proposal of seeking membership for the whole of Indonesian sponsored by the Netherlands.

NEW DEVELOPMENT

This morning there was, however, a new development, in the representatives of the Indonesian Republican Government, who were at Ootacamund had received a cable from their Government suggesting that they would be willing to accept their membership being sponsored by the Netherland Government. As there seemed to be some doubt about the authenticity of this cable the Republican representatives had asked for confirmation, and meanwhile the Netherlands' delegation had also taken up the matter with their Government. Dr. Li said it was thus a "situation of impasse" he had to present to the Commission.

Mr. M. Cuaderno (Philippines) moving the postponment of the subject to the next session, said that the Philippine delegation have always taken the greatest pains to find ways and means by which the two groups of representatives from Indonesia could be represented on this Commission as two elements of a unified representation

AMERICA'S VIEWPOINT

Dr. Henry Grady (United States) seconded the Philippine motion said that he still held the view that under the terms of reference of the Commission, the Indonesian Republic which did not control its foreign relations could not be admitted as a member. As the Good Offices Commission of the Security Council was exploring the possibility of reaching a settlement of the Indonesian problem—not without hopes of success—and as they had now failed themselves in finding a solution acceptable to both sides, he felt a decision must be postponed.

Prof. H. C. H. Gelissen (Netherlands) then read out a message he had received from the Foreign Minister of Netherlands, Baron Von Boetzelaer. This made an urgent appeal to the Commission "to reconsider the matter in the light of the consequences which the admission of the Republic, in the manner now proposed would have in respect of the negotiations, which are in process in Indonesia under the auspices of a Commission of Good Offices appointed by the United Nations"

One of the most important points at issue in these negotiaions, the cable added, was that Sovereignty in transition period (that is before the United States of Indonesia was established) remained with the Netherlands. A decision by the Commission, which would anticipate the transfer of sovereignty from the Netherlands to the United States of Indonesia would seriously increase the difficulties encountered in the negotiations, the cable further said the Netherlands Foreign Minister suggested that the Commission should postpone a decision on this matter.

MOOKERJEE'S AMENDMENT

Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee (India) moved an amedment to the Philippine motion to the effect that consipine motion to the effect that consideration of this subject be postponed till Wednesday next. The reason for this postponement had been explained to them by the Chinese delegate, Dr. Mookerjee said.

Mr. Cuaderno was unable to accept the Indian amendment.

SOVIET SUPPORT TO MOOKERJI

M. Novikov (Russia) said he could not agree with the United States delegate that the problem was a procedural one. He regarded the question as one of substance. Again the contention that the Republic of Indonesia did not control its foreign relations was not right. This was a form of propaganda he said. The United States was forgetting its own fight for freedom from colonial status.

M. Novikov regarded the time as ripe to come to a decision on this subject but in view of the explanation given by the Indian delegate he would support the Indian amendment for a short postponment.

The Newzealand, Burmese and Siamese delegates then supported the Indian amendment, which was then put to the vote and carried by eight votes to four. Those in favour were Australia, Burma, India, Newzealand, United States. Russia, Siam and Pakistan

Those against were: Philippines, United Kingdom, France and the Netherlands.

China abstained from voting.

The Philippine motion as amended was then put to vote and carried.

After the Indonesian question was postponed the ECAFE resumed consideration of Nepal's application for membership. It is recalled that during the earlier consideration of this matter difficulty arose over the fact that Nepal was not included in the ECAFE region by Social and Economic Council.

The Commision adopted the Indian motion to recommend to the Social and Economic Council of the United Nations to amend the terms of reference of the ECAFE in such a manner as to enable it to entertain Nepal's application for membership.

Before adjourning the meeting for the day, the Chairman Dr. John Matthai stated that Monday and Tuesday would be entirely devoted for sommittee meetings and the plenary session on Wednesday would take up for further consideration the question of admitting Indonesian Republic as an Associate member to the ECAFE.

Jivaraj Mehta To See Sardar

BARODA, June 5, (API): Dr. Jivaraj Mehta, Premier of Baroda, left for Bombay by air this afternoon, where he will attend a meeting of the Kasturba Memorial Fund.

The Premier is expected to leave for Delhi from Bombay, on June 7 'en route' to Dehra-Dun to see Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in connection with the formation of the new Cabinet for Baroda. Dr. Mehta is expected back in Baroda on June 10.

Mr. Kanayalal Desai, President of the G.P. C.C. and Messrs Chunilal P. Shah and Chotalal Sutaria, Prajamandal leaders are leaving for Delhi 'en route' to Dehra-Dun tonight to see Sardar Patel.

NEHRU'S PROTEST TO SECURITY COUNCIL

Kashmir Commission Issue Raised

ENLARGEMENT OF SCOPE OF ENQUIRY RESENTED

NEW DELHI, June 5.

Pandit Nehru in a communication to the President of Security Council, has lodged an emphatic protest against the enlargement of the scope of the Kashmir Commission's activities and stated: that the Government of India "do not acquiesce in it".

The Prime Minister declares: "There can be no question of the commission proceeding to implement the resolution on Kashmir until the objections raised by the Government of India have been satisfactorilly met.

If the commission is to visit India, they would like to know in advance the point or points on which it would wish to confer with them".

FULL TEXT OF COMMUNICATION

The following is the text of the communication addressed by the Prime Minister and Minister for External Affairs to the President of the Security Council:

The Government of India have just seen the text of the resolution on the Indo-Pakistan dispute adopted by the Security Council on the third June. The resolution directs the U. N. Commission appointed under the Council"s Resolution of 21st April "further to study and report to the Council, when it considers appropriate, on the matters raised by the letter of the foreign Minister of Pakistan of January 15th". These matters, apart from the Kashmir issue, relate to (1) Junagadh, (2) genocide and (3) agreements between India and Pakistan.

BASELESS CHARGES AGAINST INDIA

With regard to these three matters, it has been repeatedly stated on behalf of the Government of India that they do not constitute a threat to international peace, that they are outside the Council's jurisdiction, and that the last two, namely the charges against India of genocide and non-implementation of agreements, are baseless.

The Government of India are surprised that inspite of the facts and arguments adduced on their behalf, the Council should have thought it fit to direct the Commission to study and report on these matters, when it considers it apprepriate. The Government of India wish to record their emphatic protest against this enlargement of the scope of the Commission's activities and to make it clear that they do not acquiesce in it.

THUS FAR AND NO FURTHER

In the communication made to the Security Council by Mr. Vellodi on their behalf on may seventh, the Government of India reaffirmed their objections to the resolution adopted by the Security Council on April 21 with regard to Kashmir and pointed out that, if, inspite of these objections the Council should decide to send out the Commission set up under that resolution, the Government of India would be glad to confer with it. The Government of India find themselves unable to go beyond this position. In other words, there can be no question of the Commission proceeding to implement the resolution on Kashmir until the objections raised by the Government of India have been satisfactorily met. If the Commission is to visit India, they would like to know, in advance, point or points on which it would wish to confer with them.

Kher To Open Blind Men's Conference

SURAT, June 5, (API): Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay, will inaugrate the first provincial blindmen's conference to begin on June 18 in Bombay, it is learnt here. An exhibition of crafts suited for the blind will be organised during the three-day session.

Paliwal In U. P. Cabinet

NAINITAL, June 5, (API): Mr. Paliwal was taken in the U.P Cabinet along with Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri and Mr. C. B. Gupta when it was expanded about eight months ago. Mr. Paliwal left Nainital for Lucknow.

Make Liberal Contributions To Gandhi Memorial Fund

Rajen Babu's Appeal To Mill-Owners And Industrial Magnates

NEW DELHI, June 5 (A.P.I.): Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of the Indian National Congress and of the Provisional Committee of the Gandhi National Memorial Fund, has issued the following statement:—

"In my appeal dated the February 13, I suggested that each individual should give at least ten day's income to the Gandhi National Memorial Fund. The word 'income' was meant to refer to the gross income earned, except in the case of firms and other organisations which have to spend a proportion of such income on staff and other maintenace charges in running their concern. In their case the term "income" means gross income minus such expenditure, viz. taxable income

The words 'atleast' were deliberately used and the limit was never meant to apply to mill-owners, industrial magnates or other wealthy people. To them, for the good of our country and her teeming millions for whose benefit the fund is meant, I appeal to come forward with liberal donations, and I have no doubt that many of them will deem it a privilege to contribute a substantial share of their annual income. For their information I may add that the Government of India have already decided to include the Gandhi National Memorial Fund in the list of approved charities, so that contributions made to the fund will be exempt from income-tax, subject to the limits and conditions prescribed in the Finance Act.

NO FORCED CONTRIBUTION.

"At the same time, I must empnasise for the information of the local committees and the collectors authorised by them, as well as Government departments and other organised bodies that in their enthusiasm for the cause, they should on no account resort to any compulsion or coercion in making collections. It is our firm faith that our cause will best prosper through purely voluntary contributions. Those who cannot afford to give ten days income are welcome to contribute whatever they wish to, in lump sum or in instalments. Even the poor man's pice will be welcome.

While our Committee is grateful to certain Government departments for having set up an internal machinery to receive voluntary subscriptions, the collection work should not be regarded as of an official character and should be absolutely free from the exercise of any official pressure whatsoever. Government officials associated with the collection work should approach such work as citizens of Free India rather than as superior authorities demanding subscriptions from those under them".

Search For Underground Communists In Amritsar

AMRITSAR, June 5. (A.P.I.): The police are in search of 40 Communists, who have gone underground in Amritsar District since March 29, it is authoritatively learnt.

QANTAS PLANE'S RECORD FLIGHT

Australia To Japan In 17 Hours And 11 Minutes

LONDON, June 5. (Reuter): A Qantas Empire Airways Lancastrian airliner has made a record flight from Australia to Japan, covering the 3,500 miles from Darwin in 17 hours and 11 minutes, Radio Australia reported to-day. This included a stop for an hour at Manila to refuel. Besides 11 passengers and a crew of six the aircraft carried mail and freight.

The Radio also said that from to-morrow it will be possible to fly from Sydney to London by way of Canada in six days.

Record Number Of Motor Vehicles In India-Pakistan Area

WASHINGTON: A record 52,700,000 cars, trucks and buses were operating on the world's highways at the beginning of 1948, according to a world motor census of 141 countries compiled by "The American Automobilist." This marks an increase of 7,377,000 over the previous year, with wide gains registered in all parts of the world. Among those reporting an increase in the number of vehicles is the India-Pakistan area.

The increase was attributed of four major factors:

1. International 1947 production of motor vehicles was 5,800,000 the third largest total ever recorded; 2. Many old vehicles were put back into service as a result of greater availability of parts following the wartime scarcity (U.S. exports of parts last year totalled 349 million dollars against 195 million in 1946); 3. Old vehicles are not being "scrapped" as in precious years (many countries reported 40 to 50 per cent of their cars were nine years or older; for example, Australia indicated 36 per cent of all cars are more than 16 years old, while the Netherlands reported 30 per cent of her autos date from 1931); and 4. Many surplus military vehicles went into civilian use, particularly in Asia.

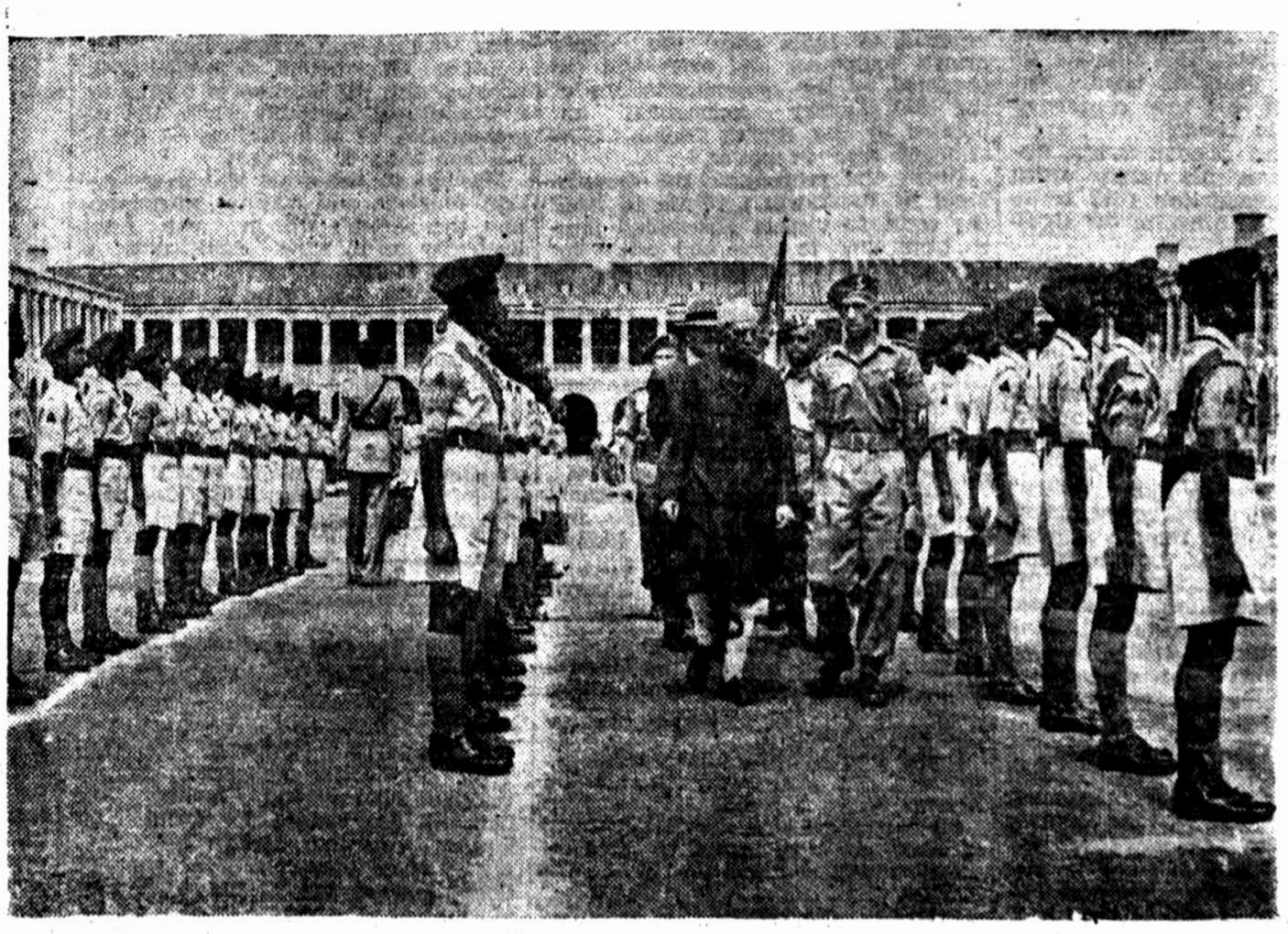
The survey showed that one-fourth of the world's vehicles are in the commercial field. Increased uses of buses were noted, especially where railroads have not recovered. In some areas, particularly parts of Europe, truck operations now exceed prewar.

A large increase in the Middle East was caused by oil development. Automobile operation in Africa at the beginning of 1948 totalled 724,000 against 600,000 a year earlier and 692,000 in 1940. The Union of South Africa had a vehicle registration of 410,000 well above the prewar high of 368,000.

Outside the United States, cars in use in the Western Hemisphere now exceed three million units, an increase of 9.4 per cent in a single year. Truck use rose from 775,000 to 900,000 units.

Asia as a whole has not reached the best prewar levels, but in some areas, such as India-Pakistan, vehicle use it at a new high. Automobile operation in Asia at the start of 1948 totalled 632,000 against 487,000 in 1947 and 695,000 in 1940.

GUARD OF HONOUR TO PANDIT NEHRU



Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru inspecting the guard of honour presented to him when he recently visited the Madras Regimental Centre, Wellington, near Ootacamund.

INDIA'S MINIMUM DEMANDS ON HYDERABAD

INFLATION IN PAKISTAN

Ghulam Mohamed Blames Britain's Wartime Policy

LONDON, June 5. (Reuter): Mr. Ghulam Mohamed, Pakistan Finance Minister, said here today that a tremendous amount of inflation, which was still continuing was caused in Pakistan by Britain's wartime policy of accumulating Sterling balances in London against an increase note issue in the Indian sub-continent.

Mr. Ghulam Mohammed had just arrived in London to attend the tripartite conference now proceeding on the Sterling balances, which are computed to be in the region of 1,200,000,000 sterling.

For a week experts have been holding preparatory talks at the British Treasury. On Monday Mr. Ghulam Mohammed meets the Indian Finance Minister, Mr. Shankukham Chetty, and the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Stafford Cripps, when the conference continues at the highest level.

Discussing the origin of the Sterling Balances, he said they arose out of payments for services and goods supplied—payments not in cash, but in the form of an increased note issue in the sub-continent with sterling securities at a very low interest.

"The inflation so caused is still going on," he said.

"We are here to see what can be done. A country like Pakistan has very limited resources. It has started from scratch and cannot afford any sacrifice."

Limitation Of State Army To 20,000

TRANSFER OF DEFENCE, FOREIGN AFFAIRS & COMMUNICATIONS

Interim Cabinet On Parity Basis: Delhi Receives Nizam's Final Reply?

HYDERABAD (Dn.), June 5, (A.P. I.): Proposals which the Government of India have put forward to the Nizam stipulate the taking over of three subjects: Defence, Foreign Affairs and Communications from off the Hyderabad administration, writes the Special Correspondent of the "Associated Press of India.

These proposals, which the Government of India described as their "minimum demands" were handed over to the Hyderabad Premier, Mir Laik Ali at Delhi last month and are now believed to have obtained the final reply of the Nizam and his Government.

Besides the taking over of these three subjects the proposals also stipulate the limitation of the Nizam's regular army to 20,000 men and make it imperative that the Government of India be allowed to supervise it.

Proposals also call upon Nizam to disband all irregular forces and semi-military organisations in the State and admit the Government of the Indian Union to station their troops in Hyderabad in cases of emergency.

INTERIM CABINET.

Proposals also affect internan affairs of the State and envisage the establishment of an interim Cabinet on the basis of parity between Muslims and non-Muslims. They demand the setting up of a Constituent Assembly on the basis of 60 per cent non-Muslims and 40 per cent Muslims and gradual enforcement of the same percentage in the services to be completed by 1964.

The Government of India, it was gathered here to-night, is agreeable to a treaty on a permanent basis with Hyderabad in matters of defence, Foreign Affairs and Communications subject to the following stipulations:

(1) as far as defence is concerned the Hyderabad Government will enact through its legislature acts which are in force in the Indian Union or may from time to time be passed by the Dominion Parliament; (2) if this is not done, then the Indian Government will have powers to enforce their legislation in the State; and (3) in case the Hyderabad legislature amended such of these Acts then such amendments be made null and void and be replaced by relevant portions of acts current in the Union territory.

The limitation of the Hyderabad army to 20,000 officers and ranks also covers its non-combatant strength and semi-military bodies are required to be dissolved as soon as the treaty has been signed.

SUPPLY OF ARMS.

Arms will be supplied by the Government of India and the State army's equipment and arms will be governed by the recommendations of the 1939 Military Commission appointed by the British Indian Government then in power.

Under the proposals the Government of India will arrogate to itself the right to inspect Hyderabad forces from time to time and call for any information or data required by them

In times of emergency Indian troops will be quartered in Hyderabad and nominal charges will be paid to the Hyderabad Government for provision of tents.

Foreign Affairs of the State will be conducted exclusively by the Government of India.

Hyderabad will, however, continue to have Trade Agents abroad and establish trade relations with foreign countries but these, again, will be conducted under the overall supervision of the Government of India.

TRADE RELATIONS

Trade relations between the Governments of Hyderabad and India wil be subject matter for separate negotiation and agreement.

Dollar and Sterling credits will be obtained by Hyderabad through the Reserve Bank of India.

All arrangements — administrative or otherwise—with regard to communications will continue on pre-August 15 level.

Proposals also require that in internal affairs of the State the representation of non-Muslims in any future constitution be not lower than 60 per cent.

For the time being the Nizam should immediately set up an Interim Government on a 50/50 (fifty-fifty) basis between Muslims and non-Muslims.

Interim Government so formed shall proceed with the business of setting up a Constituent Assembly where the representation of non-Muslims be again not less than 60 per cent.

Muslims in the State will have certain religious and cultural safeguards and the Nizam's will be the final authority as to what constitutes a religious matter.

Hyderabad may become a member of the International Postal organisation, the international food organisation and the international monetary fund organsation but the stipulations and requirements contained in the proposals shall not come within the scope and perview of the Hyderabad Legislature to amend or annul until the lapse of five years after they had been accepted and implemented.

QUICK HALT IN PALESTINE WAR PREDICTED

Bernadotte Confers With Nokrashy Pasha: Immigration Issue, A Stumbling Bloc

LAKE SUCCESS, June 5. (U.P.A.): An Israeli spokesman predicted today a quick halt in the Palestine war despite the announcement that the question of Jewish immigration to the Holy Land was holding up the cease fire agreement.

The Israeli representative said he thought the key immigration issue could be worked out in on the spot negotiations among the disputants and the United Nations Mediator, Count Folke Bernadotte.

The Israeli forecast of a cease fire accord stemmed from the military successes of Israel's armed forces in the new stepped up offensives.

BERNADOTTE'S ASSURANCE

The Israeli representative said that private reports from Tel Aviv quoted Bernadotte as having given assurances that he would talk to the British about their refusal to allow Jews of military age to leave Cyprus for the Holy Land.

It was learned that Bernadotte was planning to call on the United States France and Belgium—three members of the Security Council's Jerusalem Truce Commission—plus his native Sweden to supply officers to act as truce enforcement officers.

officers.

Reuter adds: Count Folke Bernadotte, United Nations Mediator in Palestine, had a 90-minute talk in Cairo today with Mahmoud Nokrashy Pasha, Egyptian Premier, in a new bid to find a truce formula acceptable to both Jews and Arabs.

With full powers to negotiate for the Security Council until it meets at Lake Success on Monday, he also had talks with Mr. Harold Evans, United Nations Municipal Commissioner for Jerusalem, and Dr. Ralph Bunche, of the United Nations Palestine Commission Secretariat.

Both sides have accepted the proposals for four-weeks cease fire in Palestine, but diplomatic observers in London today considered that Count Bernadotte was faced with a crisis over the immigration issue, the only question now holding up agreement which will make or break his mission. He discussed this with Nokrashy Pasha.

FULL AUTHORITY FOR MEDIATOR

By cancelling its meeting yesterday, which was to give a ruling on whether Jewish men of military age should be allowed to enter Palestine during the truce, the Security Council placed responsibility for the decision on the Mediator. The Arabs say immigration must be stopped before they will accept the cease-fire plans.

Count Bernadotte can reconcile Arab and Jewish views on this question on his own authority and unsupported by a further debate in the Security Council. Then he may prove capable of achieving the ultimate solution of the Palestine issue. But the prospects of this were considered not very high in London.

A well-informed London source disclosed that it was this dispute which upset Count Bernadotte's first tentative time-table for bringing the fighting to an end.

TRUCE PUT OFF: HEAVY FIGHTING GOES ON

He had advised the British Government that he hoped to announce a truce tomorrow (June 6) to take effect on Monday evening, but had to revise this plan owing to the intransigence of both Arabs and Jews.

M. Trygve Lie, United Nations Secretary-General, telephoned Count Bernadotte urgently from Lake Success last night after the Mediator's return to Cairo from Haifa.

When a cease-fire formula has been agreed Count Bernadotte will fix a time for the guns actually to stop firing. Today in Palestine heavy fighting was reported to be still going on.

JEWISH INTERNEES' THREAT

In Cyprus 60 leaders, representing 24,000 Jewish refugees in internment camps today informed Sir Godfrey Collings, British Commissioner, for the camps that any attempt to prevent ablebodies male internees between the ages of 17 and 46 from leaving the camps to go to Palestine "will result in the gravest consequences."

They said they were telling him this "for the last time."

END OF SIX POWER TALKS

Train Of International Developments Expected

LONDON, June 5, (Reuter): The end of the six-Power London talks on Germany is likely to touch off a train of international developments which will steal the headlines from Palestine during the coming weeks.

The atmosphere of anti-climax in which the talks ended, with the publication last Wednesday of a first "communique" simply recording that agreement had been reached on all points, is liable to be dispelled by the publication of the fuller communique.

The stage is set for action by the three western occupation powers, in agreement with Benelux, that is bound to precipitate the division of Germany which was inherent in the Potsdam Agreement, and which has become more inevitable and more obvious with every month that has passed since the signature of that variously interpreted document.

If the recommendations of the London talks are adopted—and it must be remembered that they are nothing more than recommendations until the Governments of the six participating Powers have ratified them—then the time-table for the creation of a Western German State becomes real and immediate instead of hypothetical and remote.

RUSSIA'S REACTION

Indications of the likely reaction of Russia to such a step are ready to hand in the inspired articles which have already appreared in the Soviet controlled German press, which roundly declared that the decisions reached in London make the continued presence of the Western Allied authorities in Berlin unwarrantable.

Those observers who remember the passionate declaration of M. Andrey Vyshinsky at a press conference at the end of the Moscow meeting of the Foreign Ministers—that a German peace treaty without reparations for Russia out of current production was like a skeleton without flesh—and recall that the London agreement excludes Russia from the share in the control of the "Ruhr" industries for which she fought so stubbornly at every session of the Foreign Ministers' Council, can have little doubt about the violence of Soviet reaction to the publication of the second communique on the six-power talks.

But whether Moscow will be content to limit its reaction to the field of German domestic politics, or whether direct action aimed at ending four power machinery in Berlin and so squeezing the Allies out of the German capital will follow remains to be seen.

StopPress

HYDERABAD, June 6. (A.P.I.): While Sir Walter Monckton, Constitutional Adviser and Premier Mir Laik Ali are leaving for Delhi tomorrow with the Nizam's draft reply to these proposals, the Advisory Committee of the Majlis Ittehad-ul-Muslimeen of which Syed Kasim Razvi is President yesterday rejected them "in toto" and renewed its opposition to the issues of accession and responsible Government.

NEHRU WELCOMES E. C. A. F. E. DELEGATES

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru at the mike, delivering the inaugural address at the E.C.A. F.E. conference at Ootacamund.

MY LOVE WINS THE DERBY

ROYAL DRAKE SECOND

Thrilling Finish

NOTABLE DOUBLE FOR AGA KHAN

EPSOM, June 5: My Love won the Derby.

Royal Drake was second.

Noor third.

Thirty two ran.

BETTING 100 to 8 MY LOVE, 25 to 1: ROYAL DRAKE 22 to 1 NOOR.

WON by one half lengths, four lengths between second and third.

The Aga Khan thus completed a notable Oaks-Derby double. He bought half share in My Love who was bred in France, from the French Impressario Alexis Volterra, for a reported 12,000 pounds. My Love's Sire Vatellor was also the sire of last year's Derby winner Pearl Diver. It was the Aga Khan's fourth Derby victory.

France to-day scored her second straight victory in the Derby, Britain's greatest horse race, when My Love, running in the famous colours of the Aga Khan defeated Royal Drake in a stretch drive at the end of the one and one half mile classic.

My Love, in which the Aga Khan bought half share this year from Leon Volterra of Paris, defeated Royal Drake, fully owned by Volterra, by one and one half lengths. The Aga Khan's Noor was third, four lengths back.

The second most packed French horse in the race, My Love went at the odds of 100 to nine. Royal Drake was at 25 to one and Noor at 22 to one. The two favourites, Maharaja of Baroda's My Babu and the Cobbler, Gordon Richard's Mount, proved once again that a good showing in the mile 2,000-guineas is not itself enough for a Derby contender. The extra half mile defeated the Cobbler who was Richard's twenty-third horse in a lifetime of trying for a Derby victory while the Babu was never in contention.

ATTLEE'S "FIRST DERBY"

It was a thrilling finish watched by an estimated million people including King George, Queen Elizabeth, Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh and other members of the Royal family and also by the Prime Minister Mr. Clement Attlee, seeing his first Derby.

Royal Drake took the lead with three furlongs to go from Tormie who had led around Tattenham corner. Pounding up the hill Royal Drake was closely followed by Djeddah, Straight Play and My Babu. But in another furlong the Aga Khan's world known Chocolate and Green Hoops burst into contention when My Love and Noor gained ground rapidly.

My Love mastered Royal Drake with a hundred yards to go and drew away. My Babu took fourth place.

The victory completed a notable double for the Aga Khan. His filly Masaka on Thursday won the Oaks. It was his fourth Derby victory.

My Love, son of Vrtilior, is half-brother by the same sire of Pearl Diver which gave France an unexpected fortune victory in the Derby last year. The winning jockey, Togo Johnstone is Australian born and prominent for years on the French turf.

For a few minutes it appeared that a French jockey would score for the first time in Derby history as Jacque's Doyasbere had Royal Drake at the head of the field for so much of the distance.

Thirty-two started, two less than the record of thirty-four established in 1862

AGA KHAN DELIGHTED.

The Aga Khan's previous Derby winners were Blenheim in 1930, Barham in 1935 and Mahmoud in 1936

After leading in his winner the Aga Khan was joined in the unsaddling enclosure by his partner M. Volterra and his son Prince Aly Khan. "I am delighted", the Aga Khan said. "This is the fourth Derby I have won and my thirteenth success in the Classic. With Masaka it was a great and most fortunate double" A leading London bookmaker, Alfred Cope, said that French connections had won a small fortune. My Love was backed down from one hundred to one and hardly anyone had heard of the colt six weeks ago, he said. There were hundreds of substantial bets coupling My Love with the Oaks winner Masaka.

Captain Firth got the field away to a lovely start. Early prominent were Djeddah, Ottoman and Henley In Arden but after going a furlong Henley In Arden took the lead from Ottoman, Tormie Blue Falls, Valignus Speciality, Straight Play and Djeddah, with My Love in the rear.

After three furlongs Henley In Arden still led attended by Tormie, Ottoman, Speciality, Pride of India and Djeddah, with the favourite My Babu and the Cobbler in the buck.

At top of the hill Tormie went to the front followed by Henley In Arden, Speciality, Ottoman and Djeddah. Here Royal Drake made a move forward to take second place while the Cobbler also went up.

At Tattenham corner Royal Drake was just ahead of Tormie with Djeddah, Ottoman, Straight Play, the Cobbler, Black Tarquin, Julian and My Babu close behind.

After founding the corner Royal Drake went into a two-lengths lead from Djeddah and Straight Play with My Babu making his effort in middle and My Love rapidly making up ground.

With a furlong to go Royal Drake led Djeddah, My Babu, My Love and Noor but hundred yards from finish My Love mastered his former stable companion and drew away to win by one and a half lengths with Noor finishing fast further four lengths behind. My Babu was fourth, Straight Play fifth, Djeddah sixth, Julian seventh, Black Tarquin eighth, Jacobite ninth, Malloury tenth, Blue Mickie eleventh, Prince Hardi twelfth, Tormie thirteenth, Ottoman fourteenth and Blue Falls last. The time taken by the winner was two minutes forty seconds. My Love was trained by Richard Carver in France.

My Love is scheduled to return to England again to attempt to win the St. Leger, to go Johnstone said "I was.

Betting

Betting was:

4-to-one My Babu.

5-to-one Djeddah and Valognes.

10-to-one The Cobler.

100-to-nine My Love and Black Tarquin.

100-to-six Tormie.

22 to 1 Noor.

25-to-one Native Heath and Royal Drake.

40-to-one Ottoman.

50-to-one Hope Street, Pride of Asaia, Blue Mickie.

66-to-one Julian, Blue Falls, Black Pampas, Usher, Mallowry, Straight Play, The Senator, Henley in Arden.

100-to-one others.

Totalisator returns for two shillings stake:

WIN: My Love 18 shillings 3 pence.

PLACES: My Love 7 shillings; Royal Drake 13 shillings; Noor 9 shillings six pence.

France Recognises Vietnam

"INDEPENDENCE WITHIN FRENCH UNION"

Agreement Signed On Board Cruiser: Bao Dai A Signatory

PARIS, June 5 (Reuter): France and Vietnam (Indo-Chinese Republic) today signed an agreement under which France will recognise the independence of Vietnam within the French Union, the French Press agency reported.

The agreement was signed on board the French cruiser "Guguay-Trouin" (7,249 tons) in the Bay of Along, off Indo-China, by M. Emile Bollaert, French High Commissioner in Indo-China, ex-Emperor Bao Dai, and General Nguyen Van Xuyan, Premier of the Provisional Viet Nam Government. Bao Dai was the former ruler of the Indo-Chinese States of Tonkin and Annam.

ONLY LIMIT

M. Royere, Diplomatic Adviser to M. Bollaert, declared: "France solemnly recognise the independence of Viet Nam, whom it behoves to realise its unity. Viet Nam proclaims its adhesion to the French Union as an associated State.

"The independence of Viet Nam has no other limits than those imposed by its belonging to the French Union.

"Agreements will be concluded later in the financial, economic, military, cultural and diplomatic fields".

FRENCH GOVERNMENT CIRCLES WELCOME AGREEMENT

The Agreement was warmly welcomed in French Government circles as laying the foundation of peace in Indo-China and providing a solid basis for the progressive development of a United and independent Viet Nam within the French Union.

The fact that the ex-Emperor Bao Dai counter-signed the protocol was seen as a valuable promise for the success of General Xuyan's coming efforts to consolidate the country around his Government.

COMMUNISTS NOT IN THE PICTURE

Dr. Ho Chi Min, Leader of the Communist-supported Vietminh which has been carrying on sporadic fighting with the French for 18 months, remains completely outside today's agreement.

French policy turned against Dr. Minh when his forces resumed hostilities on December 19, 1946 after the initialling in Paris of an agreement recognising a semi-autonomous Viet Nam Government.

French efforts were directed towards isolating the Vietminh movement from all other Nationalist resisters and, after the arrival of M. Bollaert in Indo-China in April last year, leaned towards Bao Dai.

French forces undertook military operations in the north of the country with varying success but were unable to destroy the Vietminh army.

HO CHI MINH'S PRESTIGE DIMINISHES

At that time it was feared that Indo-Chinese Nationalists of Tonkin and Annam would be resolutely hostile to any Government which did not include Ho Chi Minh, and would oppose the new plan, refusing to recognise General Xuyan.

The present French view is that the prestige of Ho Chi Minh has now been largely diminished

French colonial officials in Paris said today that although the "war" properly speaking, came to an end some time ago, marauding bands were still making raids on villages and forcing local chiefs to sign declarations in favour of Ho Chi Minh. The vast majority of the Viet Namese wanted assured conditions of peace above everything else.

A great deal of consultation with all parties and interests preceded the constitution of General Xuyan's Government and his chances of establishing new regime are regarded in Paris as good.

PROVISIONAL CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

PARIS, June 5. (Reuter): Completion of the Provisional Central Government of Viet Nam (Tongking, Annam and Cochin-China) was officially announced here today as Saigon messages reported the signing of a Franco-Viet Nam agreement.

CHINESE REDS TAKE TAWENKOW

Major Offensive Against Hsuchow Expected

NANKING, June 5. (Reuter): Chinese Communist forces captured Tawenkow, strategic city on the Tiensin-Pukow Railway after fierce fighting.

Government despatches, admitting that nationalist troops had evacuated Tawenkow, spoke of "savage" Communist attacks which had finally forced withdrawal from the south-west Shantung province town.

The official Central China Daily News said 100,000 Communist troops had been thrown into the Tawenkow battle.

Independent reports from the Tawenkow region said that a large Communist force was waiting to assault Tenyang, 30 miles south of the fallen city.

Military observers here today predicted a major Communist offensive against the Nationalist stronghold of Hsuchow, at the junction of the Lunghai-Pukow and Tiensin-Pukow Railways.

This offensive, they said, would follow Communist occupation of all large Government cities to the north and west.

20,000 REDS KILLED OR WOUNDED

The Central China News Agency claimed today that Government forces had killed and wounded more than 20,000 Communists in severe fighting at Manyang in south-west Honan.

Other dispatches said Government troops were, however, in danger from nearby Communist troop concentrations, massed for the Manyang battle.

The fierce battle for Changteh, Provincial capital of Jehol, continued during the past 24 hours.

Government forces claimed the recapture of an unnamed "important stronghold," 12 miles south-east of the city, after an artillery supported counterattack.

PAKISTAN & HYDERABAD PROPAGANDA LITFRATURE SEIZED IN KANPUR

15 Arrested For Fostering Communal Animosity Prejudicial To Safety Of Indian Union

KANPUR, June 5. (A.P.I.): Kanpur police to-day arrested 15 Muslims, said to be fostering communal animosity prejudicial to the safety of the Indian Union. The arrested persons include an Additional Assistant Director of Industries in Charge of Stores, a wealthy cloth merchant and two retired Government officials.

The arrests were made following a number of raids and searches in the city during the course of which the police are reported to have seized Pakistan and Hyderabad propaganda literature.

RANGERS BEATEN AGAIN

BOMBAY, Saturday.

GOAN SPORTS 2
RANGERS 1

The Rangers who constituted such a formidable challenge for claiming the Harwood League Championship last season have renewed their quest this year in a very discouraging manner. Having lost their last match against the Rashid's XI, they succumbed this evening to the none too formidable Goan Sports by the odd goal in three, outside-left Ledley scoring for the losers in the 27th minute of the second half.

Shorn of most of their players who helped to make it a strong combinations, the Rangers found a lot of difficulty against the Goan Sports and conceded two goals quite early in the match. First inside-right Ferns placed a neat shot to beat Santiago and then centre-forward P. Ferrao increased the lead for his side.

After the interval which found the score unaltered the Rangers made a few sporadic excursions into their opponents territory but all of them were futile, the deep defenders of the winners and their custodian being in a position to deal with all the weak shots that were directed towards their goal. For the greater part the Rangers forwards were crowded out of the goal-mouth and their aim spoiled.

For the losers Woodcock in the pivotal position gave a good display and often prevented the Goan forwards from breaking through.

The teams:

GOAN SPORTS: A. Perreira; C. Godinho and Joaquim; G. D'Costa, Laxman and Raphael; I. H. D'Souza, C. Ferns, P. Ferrao, D. Braganza and L. Perreira.

RANGERS: Santiago; McMurray and Alexander; Wakefield, Woodcock and Jayaram; Waghela, Hill, Robertson, Beasley and Ledley.

Sunday evening at 5-45 p.m. G.I.P. vs. Firestone.

Wimbledon Will Decide Davis Cup Prospects

NEW YORK, June 5 (UPA)—The 1948 Davis Cup winner may be decided at Wimbledon, in the opinion of Jack Kramer and Dinny Pails, a couple of former Cup rivals now partners in a professional venture

"It all depends on Jack Bromwich" said Pails, an Australian teammate of Bromwich last year. "If Jack does well at Wimbledon and feels like playing, he had Adrian Quist might surprise Frank Parker and Ted Schroeder"

Parker and Schroeder are expected to play singles for the U.S.A., present cup-holder

"Pails is right" said Kramer, world amateur champion in 1947 and now apparent master of all the pros "Bromwich has the strokes to beat any player in the world if he's on his game. I think he'll have a field he can handle at Wimbledon and if he wins there he might sweep the Davis Cup matches and the USA nationals too.

"Bromwich is temperamental, and he has not been a star player since Schroeder beat him in the Cup matches two winters ago That shook Jack's confidence. Of course, Schroeder could do it again, because Ted's battler who won't ever give up a point But if Wimbledon restores Bromwich's confidence he might win everything

Australia is rated as the only real threat to American retention of the trophy since political difficulties appear to have had a harmful effect on the Czechs led by Jaroslav Drobny, Europe's best player. "Most experts regarded the Aussies lightly too, after loss of Pails to the pros. After the 1947 Cup defeat, Aussie tennis was split by factionalism in which Pails charged that the team was hurt by internal quarrels centering around Bromwich

Harry Hopman, former Aussie star, wrote in a newspaper story that Bromwich's attitude was that he was "fed up with international tennis" and suggested that Bromwich be allowed to retire if he felt that way Team captain Roy Cowling said it was everyone's duty to persuade Bromwich to play in 1948. Hopman retorted that this would be coddling which would hurt team morale.

Peace apparently has been restored to Australian tennis and the Aussies again must be taken seriously. But Bromwich still is their "big man" and if he suffers inglorious defeat at Wimbledon, the Aussie Cup chances probably will vanish along with his interest in international tournament play.

British Boxing Future Lies In Nurseries

Miners' Competition Proves That There Is No Lack Of Good Material

LONDON, JUNE 4 (REUTER) : THE BELIEF THAT BRITAIN'S BOXING FUTURE LIES IN THE NURSERIES HAS BEEN BORNE OUT BY THE FINALS OF THE MINERS' COMPETITON, ORGANISED BY THE NATIONAL COAL BOARD, AND A SERIES OF BOUTS AT THE LONDON GYMNASIUM OF JACK SOLOMONS ONE OF BRITAIN'S FOREMOST PROMOTERS.

It is hoped that the miners' competition will produce boxers to rival the world's best and the finals proved that there is no lack of first class material.

Most of the contestants, however, had already had experience of some kind, but it is felt that next year will produce newcomers to the game who will have every opportunity to make good.

Jack Solomons has always been interested in competitions of this kind, but as a professional promoter, could not take an active part when they became open to amateurs only Instead, he and Nat Seller, the trainer, organised a monthly competition for youngsters with boxing aspirations.

NO PRIZES

No titles or prizes are at stake, but the use of training equipment, coaching, goxing apparel and advice is given freely.

The competitions are held on Sunday mornings and the last one produced 52 youngsters, whose ages ranged from 10 to 21 years. They boxed two rounds of two minutes' duration, but if a match tended to be even a trifle onesided it was immediately stopped by the time-keeper, who was invariably a wellknown referee, or if a round appeared to be getting too hectic for either, or both contestants, they were either told to ease up or the round was terminated.

Such personalities as Jimmy Wilde, former flyweight champion of the world, Freddie Mills, European, British and Empire cruiser-weight champion, Eric Boon, former British light-weight champion, members of parliament and stage and film personalities, who are connected with Solomons' nursery, all tend to give encouragement to these young boxers, one of whom might well be a future world champion.

INSURANCE SCHEME

An insurance scheme for boxers is being introduced by Mr. Jack Solomons, the London promoter, to take effect at the beginning of next season He intends to make it compulsory for all boxers engaged in his promotions.

For an overall premium of two pounds ten shillings a boxer is insured against temporary or permanent disablement and against death. For death as the result of a contest, the loss of sight in both eyes or loss of two limbs, the boxer or his dependants will receive £1000|

For loss of one eye or one limb the boxer will receive £500 and for total disablement which temporarily, necessarily or continually disabled the insured boxer from engaging his occupation £10 a week will be paid so long as the disablement lasts, but not exceeding fiftytwo weeks

REGULATION

The scheme is subject to the insured person complying in every way with the regulations laid down by the boxing Board of Control, and immediate notification to the doctor attending the fight on behalf of the Board of Control.

Medical expenses paid will include hospital and nursing home fees x-rays, manipulation and osteopathy.

"Special Punch" To Kayo Joe Louis!

GLENLOCH, New Jersey, June 4, (U.P.A.): Joe Walcott predicted today that he will knock out Joe Louis in the title fight June 23. with the "very special punch" which he is practising secretly.

Manager Felix Bochiccio said he will choose the knockout run just before the men go the ring.

Bochiccio also revealed that Walcott will be kept away from reporters for ten days just before the fight to protect his confident mental attitude

CONSTRUCTIVE WORKERS CAN REDEEM CONGRESS

Shankarrao Deo's Plea For Following Programme Chalked Out By Mahatma

BENARES, June 5, (A.P.I.): Mr. Shankarrao Deo, General Secretary of the Indian National Congress, addressing trainees in the Sewpuri Constructive Workers Camp, said: "After liberty we have now to establish equality and fraternity which would only be attained by sincerely following the constructive work programme chalked out by the Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi"

Mr. Deo urged the constructive workers to bear in mind the fact that Mahatma Gandhi relied in faith instead of theoretically chalked out schemes For him constructive work programme was education and cultural revolution.

Regretting that degeneration had crept into the Congress organisation after the attainment of freedom, he said that the responsibility of saving the Congress lay mainly on the shoulders of constructive workers. If the constructive work programme was adopted all over the country, the objective of equality and fraternity would surely be achieved, but that required patience which was the prime need of the moment he added.

SEVERE DUST STORM OVER AMBALA

AMBALA, June 5. (A.P.I.): A severe dust storm swept over Ambala District about 11-30 last night when trees were uprooted over a wide area blocking roads. Telegraph and telephone lines between Ambala and Delhi were also dislocated for sometime. Many refugees have been rendered shelterless as their tents were blown away.

Mango crop has been badly damaged by the storm.

A mild shower followed the storm cooling the weather considerably.

GOVERNMENT HELP TO I.N.T.U.C JUSTIFIED

Abidali Answers Asoka Mehta's Criticism

BOMBAY June 4. (A.P.I.): Mr. Abidali Jafferbhoy, President of the Indian National Trade Union Congress, Bombay branch, in a statement to-day replied to the criticisms of Mr Asoka Mehta regarding the Government of India's decision recognising the I.N.T.U.C. as the most representative organisation of industrial workers in India.

Mr. Jafferbhoy referred in particular to a letter quoted by Mr. Mehta and said that even assuming that what was stated therein was correct, it was only the correct legal position.

Mr. Jafferbhoy said: "If the workers have no confidence in the Socialist Party workers because of their misdeeds, it is not open to Mr. Mehta to abuse us. It has become a fashion for the Socialist friends to arrogate to themselves the monopoly of being honest friends of the workers, but the unscrupulous methods which some of the members of the Socialist Party are adopting will only alienate whatever little confidence the working class people may have in the party."

Bombay Ban On Processions Extended

The Commissioner of Police has extended for a period of one month from June 6 his order prohibiting processions in Greater Bombay.

"Ultra Vires And Void"

Sindhis' Protest Against Bombay Refugees Act

BOMBAY, Friday

That the Bombay Refugees Act of 1948 was Ultra Vires and void was the gist of a resolution unanimously passed at a crowded meeting of the Sindhi residents of Bombay and its suburbs held under auspices of the Bombay Sindhi Association at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall this evening, Mr. P. D. Shamdasani presiding.

The meeting was attended by a very large number of Sindhi refugees and their one time leaders including Dr. Govindram D. Punjabi, ex-M.L.A., Mr. Choithram T. Valecha ex-M.L.A. and Dr. Rochiram L. Amesene.

COMPULSORY REGISTRATION

The resolution further said that the order asking the refugees for compulsory registration contained provisions of a discriminating nature as are to be found in the laws made by:

(1) The Government of South Africa against all Indians domiciled in South Africa best known as "The Ghetto Act."

(2) The Government of the Province of Sind against Hurs of Sind best known as 'The Hurs Act'.

(3) The Central and Provincial Legislatures against criminals known as "The Criminal Tribes Act."

The resolution authorised the President and Secretary of the Association to take up the matter with the provincial Government with respect to the Bombay Refugees Act, pointing out to them, that the said Act was 'ultra wires' and void for inter alia the following reasons:

Because it is not competent to the Provincial Legislature to make any Provincial Law with respect to Indians residing in India such as:—

(i) imposes any restriction on their right of entry into any Province of India; or

(ii) imposes by reference of their place of residence elsewhere in India any disability, liability restriction or condition in regard to their entry into any Province of India and/or their movements from or into any Province of India.

Because it is not competent to the Provincial Legislature to make any Provincial law interfering with the birth right of Indians to reside within India and to move from or into any Province of India without being subjected to any disability, liability, restriction or condition in regard to their residence or such movement.

ENCROACHMENT ON RIGHTS OF CITIZENS

Because the said Act is against the fundamental rights of Citizenship of India. Asserting their rights in the matter for forbearing the enforcement of the said Act and demanding Justice by following the ideal of Mahatma Gandhi—the Father of the Indian Nation, of revered memory, that India expects every Indian to do his duty to disobey all Laws within or without India which contain provisions of a discriminating nature and are revolting to his Soul and get rid of them by all constitutional means including those of Passive Resistance and Satyagrah—the mighty weapons of the righteous for fighting out all such Laws of all Governments ruling by brute force. Should Justice be denied to them they be and are hereby authorised to put the Law into motion to secure the ends of Justice.

Mr. Shamdasani advised each of the refugees in Bombay not to register himself but instead to write individually a letter to the Police Commissioner of Bombay pointing out that the order asking for his registration was unlawful and therefore not binding.

U. N. Korea Commission For Seoul

SHANGHAI, June 5, (Reuter): The United Nations Commission for Korea will leave Shanghai for Seoul on Monday morning in a specially chartered Central Air Transport plane, it was learned today.

The Commission, which arrived here last month is believed to have completed its report on the recent South Korean elections.

COTTAGE HOSPITAL FOR DAHANU

Dr. Gilder Lays Foundation Stone

(From Our Correspondent.)

DAHANU, June 4.

Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, Minister for Public Health, accompanied by Mrs. Gilder and Mr. Wandrekar Parliamentary Secretary arrived here this morning to lay the foundation stone of Dahanu Cottage Hospital.

Mr. N. P. Ponda, President, Cottage Hospital Committee welcomed Dr. Gilder and paid tributes to Dr. Gilder and eulogised the services rendered by him in the cause of the country.

Dr. Gilder in the course of his reply complemented citizens of Dahanu for donating a lakh of rupees and securing the cottage hospital which was the first of the series of cottage hospitals which Government proposed to start as part of their post-war reconstruction programme.

Dr. Gilder referred to the lack of medical facilities in Indian villages and expressed the hope that India would have better future in days to come.

Messages were received from Premier Kher, Mr. Wartak Minister Local Self-Govt. Miss Indumati Chimanlal, Parliamentary Secretary and several other Congress leaders Mr. Wandrekar later performed the opening ceremony of a library at neighbouring village Narpad.

Dr. Gilder and party left for Bombay by the evening Kathiawar Express.

Suhrawardy Denies E. Bengal Charges

CALCUTTA, June 5, (API): Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, former Premier of United Bengal, who has returned to Calcutta after his abortive trip to Eastern Pakistan today dismissed the East Bengal Government's charges against him as "fantastic" and differed from their view that there was no need for communal harmony propaganda in East Bengal.

Mr. Suhrawardy, who was addressing a press conference here, maintained that this propaganda was necessary "in the interests of the minority Hindus in Pakistan and even more so of the Muslims themselves in the Indian Union"

He was sorry that the Government of the East Bengal had stopped his tour as "it may well create the impresion that it resented the establishment of goodwill and co-operation between the inhabitants of Pakistan. The communal harmony movement aimed at educating the majority population to extend the hand of friendships and co-operation to the minority and removel all barriers so that all sections of the people should work together in the service of the states.

Mr. Suhrawardy said he considered East Bengal as the proper forum of his activities because the major portion of Western Pakistan had been denuded of non-Muslims. Even in Sind it appeared to have been accepted as a forgone conclusion that there was no way of stopping the exodus of non-Muslims. He felt that if the exodus of Hindus from East Bengal was not stopped and if they did not return, there will be increasing bitterness against Muslims in West Bengal and in the adjacent provinces where the Hindus are in majority".

"In fact" he said, "once the exodus started they will have to leave the Indian Union or patiently suffer annihilation or conversion or subservience. Pakistan cannot absorb all the Muslims of the Indian Union even if all the Hindus leave Pakistan"

To any discerning person, Mr. Suhrawardy pointed out, East Bengal was the keypoint and it was presumptuous on the part of Khawaja Nazimuddin to advise him where he should conduct communal harmony propaganda.

Mr. Suhrawardy continued: "I am supposed to have encouraged disruptive elements in the state, established secret contacts with the enemies of the State, fomented disaffection among the people and public servants with a view to overthrow the state and bringing about the reunion of both Bengals and bring about its absorption into the Indian Union.

These are serious charges, but so absolutely without foundation, so false and even stupid, so open to ridicule and laughter that one is against at the mentality of a Government that could make such serious charges so facilely. If these charges were one-tenth correct I should be hanged, drawn and quartered", he said.

Mr. Suhrawardy thought it frivolous that he should be charged with working for the union of East and West Bengal. It was ridiculous to suggest that while he had made the acceptance of the division of India and of Bengal a fundamental of his communal harmony propaganda which he had asserted over and over again, he should be secretly conspiring with a few workers to bring about its reunion.

Mr. Suhrawardy then referred to the point raised that he could not take part in the internal politics of another dominion and said he did not consider the loyalty to one was tantamount to disloyalty to the other.

"Whatever anyone might say, the two Dominions are not at war with each other and it must be the endeavour of every sane individual to remove differences and to press on their Government for closer cooperation.

Mr. Suhrawardy maintained that communal harmony was more important than any other field of activity. He maintained that Indian Muslims had every right to be heard and must be heard in Pakistan. They had had enough of rivalries, massacres and evil deeds. And were they not justified in pleading for competition in generous treatment to the minorities, he asked in conclusion.

E. R. P. IS FOUNDATION OF PEACE

Most Extensive Foreign Aid Programme In History Firmly Under Way

WASHINGTON, June 5.

European recovery is firmly under way today, just one year after the Marshall Plan for economic co-operation between the United States and Europe was first proposed.

In his famous speech at Harvard University on June 5, 1947, Secretary of State George C. Marshall suggested that the European nations get together to decide on their minimum requirements for recovery and how they could fill those requirements through self-help measures.

The United States, he said, would offer friendly aid in the drafting of such a programme and would later provide as much support "as it may be practical for us" to give.

As a result of that proposal, many unprecedented things have happened, both in the thinking and the practices of the American and the Western Europea peoples. The "Marshall Plan" became the European Recovery Programme, and the U.S. Congress, after months of hearings and study approved the most extensive foreign aid programme in history, and authorized 5.3 billion dollars for assistance to Europe during the year beginning April 1, 1948.

Two Programme Organisations

Two organizations to carry out the recovery programme have been set up, one in the United States, one in Europe. The U.S. organization, the Economic Co-operation Administration, was established by law on April 3, 1948. Paul G. Hoffman, internationally-minded U.S. businessman, was appointed administrator on April 9 and immediately authorized the first ECA shipments.

The Organization for European Economic Co-operation was established by the 16 western European nations April 16. These are the nations which first accepted Marshall's proposal and, as the Committee of European Economic Co-operation, reported on that study last September.

The two organizations, and the co-operative working machinery they have already set up, are new departures in international relations. Their operations thus far are equally indicative of the soundness and speed bred into the new international economic co-operation.

Supplies Authorized

With ECA less than two months old, more than 200 million dollars' worth of supplies are either in the pipelines or already delivered to the ERP countries. These supplies include not only foodstuffs but also the first of the economic recovery implements which will be moving in bulk quantities before the end of this year.

The OEEC is working with equal speed and efficiency. As the spearhead of European mutual aid, its tasks are many: to further, for instance, such mutual economic enterprises as customs unions, and, at the same time, to supply to the ECA carefully worked out programmes of aid for each participating country

Today the OEEC is completing work on the programmes for the second ECA quarter—July through September—and some of those programmes have already been forwarded to Washington. At the same time, the OEEC is working on the first annual programme, which is essential to set long-range goals for European recovery. It is the long-range overall goals—for coal production, railroad capacity, electric power capacity and the like—hich make the ERP a real recovery programme. They eliminate the possibility of spotty recovery in one area or one country at the expense of another.

Philosophy Of E. R. P.

The working philosophy of the recovery programme is best stated by the man who administrates the U.S. role in it—Paul G. Hoffman.

Hoffman's creed is, in his own words: "Our business is recovery". He makes it plain that the United States does not want to force recovery steps on the western European nations; that the United States wants to co-operate to the fullest extent possible with he mutual requests made by the ERP countries, through the OEEC. And he wants the OEEC to be as free as possible to concentrate on the recovery rather than the relief phases of the programme, so that the ECA itself will be able also to concentrate on the recovery phases eventually.

Hoffman believes that "the secret of recovery in Europe" is the same as the secret of economic health in the United States: increasing productivity on the farms and in the plants by increasing production per person. That goal is attained by "a combination of tangibles and intangibles" and he lists some of them as: hope, good co-operation between management and labour, and a sufficient supply of raw materials so people won't work themselves out of jobs.

Its Primary Objectives

ECA sees certain primary objectives for the recovery programme. Intra-European trade must build up again, and expand over pre-war levels. Closely tied in—in fact, an integral part of it—is the currency exchange situation. The European nations are desperately short of dollars, and without dollars and stabilized currencies of their own, trade falters and this beproblems of such scope. ECA operations comes a strong detriment to recovery.

There are no simple answers to in this critical period will help considerably. They will provide essential foodstuffs and recovery goods which the European nations would otherwise have to purchase, in lesser amounts, with their short exchanges. Provision of these supplies in turn will release the exchange for the purchase of other goods. At the same time ECA supplies will help to build up production

ECA wants to use its dollars to open up the clogged trade channels in Europe—by supplying dollars for purchases one ERP country normally made from another before the war, but has not been able to finance since the war.

Again, ECA turns to the OEEC for proposals, consults with the Europeans on their own suggestions for recovery. And the OEEC has made great strides in furthering European recovery through intra-European mutual aid. Since it first met last summer, as CEEC, to consider the Marshall Plan, it has directly and indirectly sponsored tremendously important mutual steps to recovery.

It is significant that mutual aid has been carried out in close collaboration with the Economic Commission for Europe of the United Nations. This factor, as well as the avowed purpose of strengthening the United Nations through economic recovery of its members, supports the view of the U.S. Secretary of State that the ERP is one of the foundations of the peace which the United Nations seeks

Meagre Sussex Score

Six Victims For Lindwall: Morris' Unbeaten Century

HOVE, June 5. (Reuter): Sussex won the toss, and decided to bat, when the Australian's last match before the first Test began here today in fine weather, with a soft wicket.

Owing to stomach trouble Barnes remained in bed and Brown came into the Australian side at the last minute. Lindwall and Loxton produced pace and accuracy so that the Sussex opening pair were completely tied down and only seven runs came in half an hour. Then Parks, playing back, was legbefore to Loxton who had started with four maiden overs. At fifteen John Langridge fell to a magnificent catch by Saggers who dived to the right and held the ball inches from the turf. Bradman kept Lindwall on for an hour, his longest spell since the tour opened and when Loxton moved to his end Cox was out, so that three wickets were down for 34 runs. In the same over James Langridge survived a legbefore appeal but was immediately taken in the slips and Loxton had then claimed three wickets for eight runs

The Sussex innings did not last long after lunch for Lindwall was again hitting the off stump and when Bradman threw down the wicket to run out James, the whole side was out in two hours and 40 minutes for 86, Lindwall clean bowling five of his six victims.

SOLID DEFENCE.

Australia's opening pair passed the Sussex total without being separated before tea, and though there was nothing spectacular about the batting, the attack could make little impression on the solid defence of Brown and Morris.

First Australian wicket fell at 153. Brown and Morris opened quietly but always appeared confident and Morris livened things up by twice sending Conford to the boundary off successive balls. The 50 went up in 45 minutes but it was Morris who was doing most of the scoring and he reached 53 out of 77 in 65 minutes.

With the meagre Sussex score safely passed, Morris proceeded to score faster and a hook to the boundary by him raised the 100 in 95 minutes.

Then a quiet spell ensured and at 153 Brown mistimed Charlie Oakes to be leg-before. This brought in Bradman, but he was so subdued that he took 45 minutes for his first nine runs

Morris completed a good century in two and a quarter hours and half an hour later he raised the 200 on board.

When the innings had lasted three and a quarter hours, Morris completed his 150 and was still unbeaten at the close when he and Bradman had just passed a century partnership.

SUSSEX (1st Innings.)

John Langridge c Saggers b Lindwall	5
H. Parks lbw b Loxton	4
C. Oakes b Lindwall	22
G. Cox lbw b Loxton	6
James Langridge c Johnson b Loxton	0
J. Oakes b Lindwall	15
Bartlett b Lindwall	8
Griffith b Lindwall	7
P. A. Carey b Lindwall	5
A. E. James (run out)	4
J. Cornford (not out)	3
Extras	7
Total	86

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Lindwall	19.4	2	34	6
Loxton	10	5	13	3
Ring	2	0	9	0
Toshack	15	4	23	0

Extras byes 6, no balls 1 (by Loxton).

AUSTRALIA (1st Innings).

Brown lbw b Oakes	44
Morris (not out)	152
Bradman (not out)	43
Extras	15
Total (for one wkt)	254

City Markets

SHARE BAZAR

BOMBAY, June 5.

The local Stock Exchange was officially closed today, being Saturday. The undertone was however steady and Tata Deferred was quoted in private at Rs. 1650. Traders are awaiting the outcome of the discussions that are proceeding regarding the conversion scheme of the Tata Steel Deferred.

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, June 5.

The local Bullion Market ruled quietly steady with moderate activity in both the metals.

Forward Silver opened at Rs. 169-7 and forged ahead to Rs. 169-13 under moderate buying. Further advance was checked at this stage due to short covering and profit-taking. With persistent liquidation price sagged to Rs. 168-14.

Ready Silver was quoted at four annas higher.

Forward Gold advanced to Rs. 115 after opening four annas lower. Under selling pressure however the price declined to Rs. 114-11.

Ready Gold stood higher by 12 annas. Sovereign was priced at Rs. 75-10.

Later heavy speculative buying improved the tone of the market and prices advanced rapidly in both the metals. Forward Gold cross the Rs. 115 limit where as Forward Silver looked up to Rs. 171-5. Closing was firm.

Following were the closing quotations.

	Rs.	As.
Forward Silver	171	4
Forward Gold	115	2
Ready Silver	171	9
Ready Gold	115	14

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, June 5.

The local produce market ruled steady with moderate business passing. In Castorseeds September delivery closed a little higher than the last closing level. Linseed also showed a little improvement. Following were the closing quotations:—

	Rs.	As.
GROUNDNUTS:—		
Khandesh quality	34	12
Coromandal ready	34	4
Bold ready	33	12
June-July	33	2
CASTORSEEDS:—		
Ready	29	12
September	141	8
LINSEEDS:—		
Ready	27	0
July	27	2
OILS:—		
Groundnut ready	19	7
Groundnut July	19	5
Linseed Oil	16	2
Castorseed First Pressing	20	2
Castorseed Commercial quality	18	4

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, June 5.

The local Cotton Market opened steady with moderate activity and improved slightly on professional buying.

July delivery opened at Rs. 693 and declined to Rs. 690 on initial short covering. With fresh support coming from bull operators the quotation touched Rs. 704 and was later quietly steady a shade below that level September fluctuated between Rs. 695 and Rs. 705 after opening at Rs. 698. The closing tone was steady.

The following were the quotations when the market closed for the day.:

July	Rs.	702-8
September	Rs.	702-8

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, June 4

July	36.63
October	33.28
December	32.76
March	32.56
Middling Spot	38.43

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, June 4.

July	36.65
October	33.25
December	32.72
March	32.51
Middling Spot	37.55

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, June 4

	£
Consols 2-1/2 pc	76-1/8
Conversion Loan 2-1/2 pc 1961	105-1/8
War Loan 3-1/2 pc 1952 and after	103
Funding Loan 4 pc 1960/90	113
Hongkong & Shanghai (London Reg.)	123
National Bank of India	38-1/4

Transactions on the London Stock Exchange are officially placed at 8,069

LONDON BULLION.
London, June 4.

London Silver Spot and Forward both 45 d. London Gold £8/12/3.

LONDON WHEAT.
London, June 4.

London Australian Wheat, unoffered.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, June 4.

T. T. London on:—

New York Selling 4.0275, Buying 4.0325, Montreal Selling 4.0275, Buying 4.0325, Zurich 17.34 to 17.34, Stockholm 14.47 to 14.50.

CHICAGO WHEAT.
CHICAGO, June 4.

July 2.31-3/8
Sept. 2.30-1/4.
Dec. 2.30-1/4.
May 2.28-1/2.

IMMIGRATION ISSUE A STUMBLING BLOCK

Count Bernadotte Asks U. N. To Reach More Precise Interpretation

LONDON, June 5 (Reuter)—Count Folke Bernadotte, Palestine Mediator, has asked the Security Council to reach a more precise interpretation of the article on immigration in its truce resolution.

The immigration issue, the Count said in a message from Cairo, was a stumbling block to a Palestine truce settlement.

The Security Council called an emergency meeting for today at Lake Success to consider the Mediator's message, but this was later cancelled and the Council's next meeting will be on Monday as orginally arranged.

The Council President, Faris al Khoury (Syria) gave no reason to the cancellation beyond saying "Monday is soon enough."

The Count said in Cairo last night it was a matter of interpreting the Council's intentions on the immigration issue, the Jews contending that Britain violated the resolution by her ban on emigration of able-bodied young Jews from Cyprus.

A Cyprus Communique last night, explaining that the ban covered Jews of military age only, recalled that the Security Council asked all governments to refrain from sending 'fighting personnel" to Palestine before and during the expected month-long truce.

JEWS ROUTED

In a late communique Iraq claimed that 580 Jews were killed, and 5,000 others were routed yesterday in a repelled attack on the Arab town of Jenin, northern point of the Arab "triangle of terror" formed by Jenin, Nablus and Tulkarm, north of Jerusalem.

The Communique added that 1,000 Jews wounded and that many others were taken prisoners, and that Iraqi planes did extensive damage to a Jewish convoy north of the town.

Iraqi bombers also ranged over the Tel Aviv area, claiming hits on Jewish industrial plants in the Petah Tikvah suburb. In this same area, over the southern Egyptian front, Cairo said three Messrschmitt fighters attacked Egyptian positions yesterday and that one was shot down by an Egyptian pilot.

EGYPTIAN WARSHIP HIT

A Jewish Communique claimed one direct hit on an Egyptian warship in the battle off Tel Aviv earlier in the day. The battle in which Jewish naval, air and shore forces fought off the Egyptians lasted three hours. The Jews admitted the loss of one plane.

Syrian aircraft claimed destruction of Jewish fortifications in an attack on Afula, about 20 miles south-east of Haifa on the northern front. A Damascus Communique added that the stetlement of Enkieff was destroyed by Syrian guns, and that Jewish patrols on another sector of the front were beaten back with heavy losses.

Two Greek Catholic churches were hit and damaged by Jewish mortar bombs in the Via Dolorosa, in the Old City of Jerusalem yesterday. One of the bombs tore a large hole in the dome of church of St. Veronica, and another ripped the roof of the church of the Armenian Patriarchate. The Arabs replied by shelling the area around the Jewish Agency Headquarters.

VATICAN DENIES KNOWLEDGE

VATICAN CITY, June 4 (Reuter)—Vatican sources today denied all knowledge of a scheme to recruit militia to defend the holy places in Palestine announced earlier by the Rome representative of the Custodian of Holy Places. Reliable Vatican circles did not think the denial necessarily meant the Vatican disapproved of the scheme but rather that it wanted to dissociate itself from the formation of this force particularly in case any political significance might eventually be attributed to it.

The Vatican denial came quickly after the Rome Delegation of the Custodian of Holy Places announces today: A recruiting centre of militia of holy places has been opened here at the Delegation's office where Catholics of all nationalities may enlist for the protection and defence of holy places and of religious, charitable and cultural institutions of the Catholic Church in Palestine.

"The militia has exclusively a protective function and, according to its status, does not intend to interfere in local Palestine questions.

"The Vatican Secretariat of State is informed of the constitution of the militia and its recruiting."

Nervous Liquidation In New York Cotton

The early losses in New York Cotton reflected nervous liquidation influenced by the proposed cuts in E. R. P. funds. The E C. A. Administrator's expressed concern over the high cotton prices and continued favourable crop weather news. Prices later rallied on mill buying and covering possibly influenced by technical considerations, but follow-through demand faltered, and the market sagged on nervous selling. The Daily News record estimates the cotton average at 23,810,000 acres indicating an increase of 11.7 per cent.

In the afternoon renewed declines occurred on persistent nervous liquidation particularly in Nearbys based on growth export uncertainties. Prices finally steadied on covering and routine trade demands possibly reflecting technical considerations and reports that opposition is developing in the House against the cuts in foreign aid funds. The session closed steady. Sales are estimated at 200,000 bales.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
NEW YORK, June 4.

American Telephone and Telegraph	157-7/8
Amerex Holding Co.	26-1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining (ex. div.)	39-3/8
Chase National Bank	36-1/2
Sinclair Oil	26-3/4
Firestone Tyre and Rubber Co.	48-3/8
General Electric Co.	41-7/8
General Motors	62-3/4
Ingersoll Rand	154
International Nickel	31-1/8
National City Bank of New York	40-3/4
New York Central Railroad Co	15-3/4
Socony Vacuum Corporation	20
Texas Corporation	62-7/8
Union Carbide New Stock	41-1/4
U. S. Smelting Refining Mining Co.	56-1/2
U. S. Steel Corporation Common	78-7/8
Western Union Telegraph	24-1/8

NEW YORK SILVER.
NEW YORK, June 4.

U. S. price of Foreign Silver 74-5/8 cents.

LONDON BULLION.
LONDON, June 4

Gold Bars fine per ounce £8-12-3
Silver: Spot and Forward both 45 pence.

Wall Street Closes Around Day's Worst

NEW RORK, June 4, (Reuter): Stocks were fractionally irregular in limited professional trading mostly involving preweek-end evening up operations. Shippings were little responsive to Truman's creation of a fact finding Board to investigate the dispute which threatens a mid-June tie up of a substantial part of the maritime industry.

Some quarters say that apart from technical correction, the market has been adjusting to the possibility of more labour trouble in the coal industry when the contracts expire at the end of June. The averages were industrials 190.69 and rails 60.24.

In the afternoon offerings became more insistent resulting in irregularly lower tendencies covering one dollar or more. Rails failed to draw attention despite the modest freight car loading increase last week and the record may coal loadings which were offset by estimates that net income of class one carriers in the first four months reached 100 million dollars against 131 millions in the same 1947 period as well as the uncertainty over the rail and coal labour situations. Rallyings tendencies were scattered and feeble with the market closing around the day's worst. The market closed barely steady.

Chicago Grains Easy

CHICAGO, June 4.

Chicago grains opened lower reflecting private reports of rains over portions of the north-west spring wheat belt. Prices rallied on hedge lifting in wheat by commercial interests against sales of both wheat and flour to the Government Agency, together with the continued firmness of the maize market. Increased profit-taking and hedging in wheat against new crop receipts caused the market again to develop an easier trend.

ALLAHABAD, June 5, (A.P.I.): A sum of Rs. 10,000 has been placed at the disposal of the Allahabad Municipality by the U. P. Government for making suitable arrangements for providing shelter, sanitation, water supply, lighting, education and other municipal amenities for the refugees.

NON-MUSLIM REFUGEES AND UNCASHED BANK DRAFTS

BOMBAY, June 4, (UPI): A good number of bank drafts issued by banks in Pakistan on their counterparts in the Indian Union at the instance of non-Muslim refugees who have since migrated to India, continue to remain uncashed, it is learnt.

In some cases, some drafts are stated to have been lost by owners while in transit, but in majority of cases the drafts were looted from non-Muslims at the time of mass looting in Karachi on January 6, 1948, and in other similar disturbances.

As these drafts are required to be cashed within six months, which is in the period of their validity, it is feared that large amounts estimated at lakhs of rupeess will lapse to the banks which issued them.

In this connection, the Hindu Sewa Samity, Bombay, an organisation devoted to the cause of refugees, has urged upon the authorities concerned to call upon the banks having branches in Karachi to submit statements of uncashed drafts and realise from them the amount involved for the benefit of refugees.

2,500 Fair Price Food Grains Shops For Bombay

BOMBAY, June 4. (UPI): It is learnt that the Bombay Government will shortly open about 2,500 shops all over the de-rationed area of Bombay Province for sale of foodgrains at fair price.

Orders are understood to have already been issued for selling other "popular grains" also at the shops already opened, where maize alone was being sold till the beginning of this month.

About 800 shops have so far been opened, and it is hoped that the target figure of 2,500 shops kept in view by the Government will be reached by June 15.

A PLEA FOR CO-OPERATION

Secretary Ajmer Provincial Congress Committee Shree Joharilalji Jhanjaria issued the following statement in connection with Congress Organisation in states:—"Constitution of the Indian National Congress, as adopted by the all India Congress Committee in its last meeting, contemplates direct working of Congress Committees in states. I, therefore, request all the workers of the Prajamandal as well as Congress Committees concerned to co-operte with one another and to find out such solution as may lead to early establishment of Congress Committees in states. Suggestions received from any quarter in this connection may be placed before the next meeting of Provincial Congress Committee."

REPORTER ASKED TO GET OUT OF COURT

BOMBAY, Saturday

The reporter of a local paper, who was standing next to the chair of the judicial clerk in the court room of Mr. T. S. Vyas, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Court, was directed by the magistrate to go out of the court this morning. The learned magistrate said "Tell a constable to remove the man." The reporter quietly left, bewildered as to what he had done to incur the displeasure of the court.

Here it may be mentioned, that there are some chairs, reserved for press next to the seat of the judicial clerk, in all the courts at Esplanade. But there are at times more reporters than chairs, some reporters are constrained to stand all the time, and take down the notes of the proceedings. To add to this these chairs are sometimes occupied by lawyers clerks, and even litigants, and it is not always that they readily vacate their chairs when reporters request them.

Tile-Turner Dies Of Injuries

A 30-year-old tile-turner from Junagadh had an accidental fall from the roof of a building resulting in his skull being fractured on June 1. The victim Bhima who was admitted in J. J. Hospital, died on Friday.

According to Nagpada Police, who made inquiries Bhima, on the day in question was "turning" tiles on the roof of Haji Kassim Chawl at two Tanks when the mishap occurred.

Special Airmail Stamps For Use On June 8 Only

NEW DELHI, June 5. (A.P.I.): The special airmail stamps issued in commemoration of the first flight between India and the U. K. should be used only on mail to be carried on June 8 by Air-India International Ltd., says a press note. The public are advised, in their own interest, not to use the special stamps on any other postal article.

'Illegal As Per Bill Of Rights'

British Lawyers Examining Home Secretary's Action

LONDON, June 4, (Reuter): Leading British lawyers are now examining the Home Secretary's action in reprieving all murderers in anticipation of a change in law.

The Lord Chief Justice, Lord Goddard, declared in the House of Lords that this action represented the exercise of a "dispensing power which has been repudiated by Parliament ever since the days of James the Second".

He emphasised that such alteration by administrative action was illegal according to the bill of Rights.

Similar objections on constitutional grounds to the Home Secretary's action were made by such eminent lawyers as Lord Simon, who has been both Lord Chancellor and Home Secretary, and Lord Wright, a Lord of Appeal.

There was no sign in London tonight of the Cabinet having resolved its dilemma, caused originally by the House of Commons' addition of the "no more hanging" clause to the Criminal Justice Bill, followed by the House of Lords' firm deletion of the clause on the grounds that it is not what the nation wanted. Unless it now finds some compromise, the Government is committed to pursuing a "no more hanging" policy against its own belief, against that of the House of Lords and the High Court judges who sentence murderers, and against what seems to be the overwhelming weight of public opinion.

Malan Addresses Mass Rally

Exhorts Whites To Give Him All Out Support

PRETORIA, June 5 (Reuter)—Dr. D. F. Malan, Prime Minister of the South African Union, declared last night that the Afrikans-speaking and English-speaking sections of the nation were already in agreement on a number of major issues, such as the colour question and communism.

Addressing a massed rally of thousands of Nationalist Party Europeans, he said the ideal was that the two sections, true to their respective languages, cultures and traditions, should stand firmly united in a common love and allegiance to South Africa.

South Africa would never be a strong nation if it became divided into Africans and English-speaking camps, he said.

The Finance Minister, Mr. Nicholas Havenga leader of the Afrikaner Party, given as enthusiastic a welcome as the Premier, when said the results of the election was proof that he and Dr. Malan had rightly interpreted the feeling of the people by entering into agrement with his party.

Afrikaaners had learned the lesson that only through unity could they exercise the power at their disposal.

His message to South Africa was: "Give us your support, we will try not to disappoint you.

Netherlands' Note To Dr. Hatta

BATAVIA, June 4 (Reuter)—A Dutch spokesman tonight denied reports from Jogjakarta, (not carried by Reuter) that the Netherlands Delegation had given the Indonesian Republic two days in which to answer a note delivered yesterday to the Republican Premier, Dr. Mohamed Hatta, on foreign relations and other questions at issue.

It had been reported previously that, following the agreement between Soviet Russia and Indonesians to exchange consuls, the Dutch had asked the Republic to say whether it would recognise Dutch sovereignty until the establishment of the United States of Indonesia and whether it wanted a plebiscite in Java, Sumatra and Madura.

Dr. Hatta today discussed the note with the Republican delegation which is negotiating with the Dutch.

Meanwhile the Security Council's Good Offices Committee is sponsoring the negotiations which, it is feared, may break down if the Indonesian reply is considered unsatisfactory. Discussions continued today in the Steering Committee and the parties accepted the Chairman's ruling that delegates when in territory held by the other side would have the status of officers under a flag of truce.

The Committee also discussed press policy.

What Keeps Alive Wartime Hope Of "One World"

By ROBERT MANNING, UPA Staff Correspondent.

LAKE SUCCESS, (UPA)—An aggressor attacked Egypt last fall, slaying 1,000 persons a day and threatening to fan out any day to all the Middle East.

The United Nations, organized on June 25, 1945, to prevent aggression, quickly mobilized all its resources, eleven nations quickly joined in the mobilization, among them the United States, China and the Soviet Union.

The combination was powerful and quickly attack was halted.

Egypt and most of the Middle East thus were saved from unpredictable death and destruction by an epidemic of cholera.

Officials of the United Nations, the World Health Organization and the other U. N. agencies which joined in the anti-cholera fight of last September point proudly to this achievement these days when gloomy and doubtful onlookers asked what the U.N. ever has accomplished.

There have been many such achievements in the two-and-a-half-year history of the world organization, plus a series of economic and political successes which have been almost buried by the record of acrimony and failure written by such major agencies as the Security Council.

They are things which keep alive the old wartime hope of "one world" while the East and West wage their charter-shaking power battle.

Responsible U. N. officials profess to harbour no illusion about the defects of the organization and the position it now occupies in public opinion and the assessment of Governments who dominate the U.N.

They complain, however, that the world hears only of the failures—the recriminations, the vetoes, the boycotts and backdowns. Progress merits headlines, too, they say, and the U.N. has achieved some progress.

Four million starving or undernourished children will eat a free, square meal today—thanks to the International Children's Fund and the United Nations appeal for children, which combined represent one of mankind's greatest humanitarian projects.

Thousands of miles east in unhappy Indonesia, there is a diplomatic negotiation and comparative calm now because the U.N. Security Council stepped in between warring Dutch and Indonesian Republicans. The results have been far from perfect, U. N officials admit, but "they stopped the war in Indonesia, didn't they?

In distant Western Samoa, natives long enchained by the white man's rule, inch each day a few more steps, small but important, toward ultimate self-government. In ten other instances, the U.N. trusteeship council has begun in the glare of public meetings and public debate, to shape a great measure of freedom for dependent peoples in U.N. trust territories.

Even in the U.N. Atomic Energy Commission, which has virtually broken down because of the basic East-West split on principles of atomic control, there are evidences of progress. For nearly two years experts of 12 nations, including some from Russia at certain stages, have plowed ground that never will have to be replowed once the great powers agree on principles. Reams of documents testify to progress these men have made on uncovering the obstacles to workable atomic control and devising ways to mount them.

The Economic and Social Council has planted seeds in almost every part of the world and some are beginning to bear fruit. Besides initiating organs like the World Health Organization and the International Refugee Organization, ECOSOC has established special commissions which already are producing fruitful results in the field of narcotics control, human rights, improvement of the status of women, statistics, transport and communications.

Unprecedented studies aiming at mammoth international development programmes have been started by the U.N. Economic Commissions for Asia and the Far East, Latin America, the Middle East and, to a larger degree, Europe.

In many of these efforts, American and Russian representatives have worked together in comparative harmony.

The U.N. appears to recognize the basic fact that these accomplishments can't by themselves save the U.N. or convert it into a genuinely strong force in international affairs. That, they say, is up to the great powers.

There is a conviction, however, that they prove the feasability of organized international collaboration—even at a time of great tension and actual talk of war.

Charge-Sheet Filed Against Morarka

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Anti-Corruption Branch of the Bombay C. I. D. filed a charge-sheet this morning, before Mr. K. J. Khambatta, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Court, against Gokulchand Dwarkadas Morarka, Managing Agent, Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Company and Rao Bahadur Damjibhai Jethabhai Shah Municipal Corporator, for the alleged attempt to bribe Inspector C. J. V. Miranda of the A. C. B., with one lakh of rupees, on May 5 1948, in order to induce Inspector Miranda to favour Morarka, in a case pending against him and two others under the High Denomination Bank Notes (Demonetisation) Ordinance of 1946.

The hearing of the case was fixed for July 10.

Charged With Stealing

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Gangaram Dhondu, it was alleged at Mazgaon Police Court, was arrested for alleged stealing. He was stated to have taken advantage of the rush in a tramcar, at Clare Road, on June 4, dipped his hand into the "service-money-bag" of the tram conductor, and removed some cash, when he was caught red-handed.

He was remanded into custody, at Mazgaon.

Coded Recordings

A machine which not only records but codes words spoken in to a microphone has been developed by the Codit Company of Chattanooga, Tennessee, U. S. A. Using the method of magnetic transcription on thin paper or plastic, the recording head does not move in a straight line but in a weird constantly changing path prescribed by the code. Played back on a normal record player the voice is completely unintelligible. For decording, the same mechanism used for coding is necessary.

NAGPUR June 5, (U. P. I.): The United Press of India learns that the deliberations of the Provincial Pay Committee appointed by the C. P. and Berar Government would be concluded in this month and a report would be submitted to the Government soon after.

ABANDONED INDUSTRY IN W. PUNJAB

Fazlur Rehman Assures Rehabilitation Soon

LAHORE, June 4 (API)—The Pakistan Minister for Education and Industries, Mr. Fazlur Rehman assured in Lahore today that the Pakistan Government would do its very best to rehabilitate as soon as possible the abandoned industry in the West Punjab.

Mr. Fazlur Rehman who was replying to an address of welcome presented to him by the Pakistan Federation of Commerce and industry said: "Your difficulties will only be solved if you co-operate with and help the Government in grappling with the various problems facing it. Central and Provincial Governments will work together to solve your difficulties but there must be sincere effort on the part of the federation as well in that direction.

We shall solve the difficulties in the way of the industrial and commercial organisations to the satisfaction of all concerned."

MADRAS June 5 (U. P. I.): With a view to bring about agricultural peace in the affected districts of Tanjore, Mr. O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar, the Premier, and the Public Works Minister Mr. M. Bhaktavatsalam are visiting Tanjore on June 8 and 9.

Nizam's Attitude Softening?

Political Circles Optimistic About Settlement

HYDERABAD (Dn.), June 5 (UPI)—The series of meetings of the Council of Ministers, continuously held since last week, terminated yesterday when the Council is understood to have drafted a reply embodying the reaction of the Nizam's Government to the latest proposals of the Government of India. This draft reply will be conveyed to Delhi by Mir Laik Ali, Prime Minister of Hyderabad subject to the approval of the Nizam.

Although the nature of the reply is not yet known, yet, it is understood, it reveals a most conciliatory attitude attitude on the part of the Nizam's Government.

Mr. Laik Ali and Sir Walter Monckton, Constitutional Adviser to the Nizam, are expected to leave for Delhi sometime next week.

Political circles here are this time more optimistic than ever before and they hope that the negotiations, when resumed, will reach a conclusive stage.

Sir Walter Monckton had a long audience with the Nizam yesterday, when he is understood to have discussed the Indian Union proposals with the Nizam.

Hoffman Can Halt Aid To Any Country

WASHINGTON, June 4 (UPA): An ECA official said today that the law gave the ECA Administrator, Paul Hoffman, full authority to halt aid to any country without even giving reasons, but Hoffman so far does not see the United States-British differences over Palestine as a reason to do so in the case of Britain. He said he has not even considered suspending ECA aid to Britain.

He said Hoffman was satisfied that Britain is not and does not intend to use ECA aid improperly for other purposes, such as aid to Arabs.

KARACHI, June 5, (U. P. I.): Urging the Pakistan Constituent Assembly to introduce Islamic Laws without any delay, Pir Manki Sharif, speaking at a public meeting here, strongly criticised the present attitude of the Pakistan Government for delaying matters in enforce the 'Shariat Law' in Pakistan.

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SPORTS JOTTINGS
From Here And There

By J. C. MAITRA

All-India Soccer team in Bombay. Primary object fulfilled. Afghan's predicament. Educational tour. Permanent H.Q. for cricket. Other games may follow. Baseless vilification. New form of national tourney. Venue for Zonal. Vijay to lead again!

The most important event of the week just elapsed was the visit of the All-India soccer team who are on their way to England for the World olympiad. Two exhibition matches were arranged for them one against Trades, our champion side, and the other against a combined Bombay XI. The second match was cancelled almost at the eleventh hour to accommodate the Afghan Olympic team who are also on their way to London. So an international match between India and Afghanistan was staged. Both the engagements saw the All-India team winning by comfortable margins.

Primary Object Fulfilled

It is perfectually true that the tourists did not reach any great heights in the matter of display of their talents The reason was that they have not yet solidated their combination. So their team-work left much to be desired, especially on the first day. Then they were not quite at home with the surface of the ground. Many people wished that they had played with boots on, as they will have to do so in England.

But it must be remembered that the first and primary object of these exhibition games was collection of funds. Suppose they had played with boots against the footed Trades and lost—as they were bound to do under the dry conditions then do you think anybody would have come to see them again? Sure enough our object would have been completely frustrated. Whoever wished that?

Afghan's Predicament

The Afghans found themselves in the same predicament which the Indians had avoided They were unable to cope with the speed set by their bare-footed hosts. They were outclassed, outplayed and out-manoeuvred in every department of the game. Were it not for the atrocious shooting of the Indian forwards and the plucky goal-keeping bv the visiting custodian, the score might have risen to a colossal figure

It was really very sporting of the local fans to turn up in their thousands to support the noble cause Needless to mention, the Indian players will have to improve a lot to be able to put up a decent show in England

Educational Tour

Everybody knows that these footballers are not going to win the World Championships. They are not likely to have any say in regard to the final disposition of the title. I am no however as pessimistic as some people are that they would be sniffed out in their first appearance. Any way this is the first experience of its kind by an Indian side. If the experience gained in England is properly utilised in the future, there is no reason why India should not become world-beaters some day before many fears have elapsed. Let us wish them the best of luck.

There are other teams—of athletics, wrestling, weight lifting and swimming—also travelling by the same boat, 'Empire Brent'. They need our best wishes too, so that they may gain laurels in their respective spheres. God Speed!

Permanent H.Q. For Cricket

The Board of Control for Cricket in India at its Annual General Meeting at Calcutta last week took a most important decision in regard to the situation of its headquarters. In future it will be located always at the Cricket Club of India, Bombay. This is as it should be. Bombay being the home of Indian Cricket, its permanent headquarters must be located here.

In fact when the C.C.I. and the Brabourne Stadium came into being, the idea was to establish the controlling body here and to make the C.C.I., the M.C.C. of India. For various reasons this was not possible so long. The headquarters was roving with the residence of the Honorary Secretary. This needless rotation will now stop.

Other Games May Follow

Henceforth the H.Q. will remain at the C.C.I. even though the Honorary Secretary may reside a thousand miles away from it. The permanent Secretariat will manage all the routine work, so that the ordinary business of the Board of Control will not suffer. For the ensuing year, M. G. Bhave has been elected Honorary Secretary in place of Pankaj Gupta who did not seek re-election. Bhave resides in Poona. So it will not be very difficult for him to manage the office from there. It remains to be seen how he does it. The H.Q. must be very efficient and systematic. Then only Indian cricket will progress and prosper. I wish all the other games fix up their permanent abodes at most suitable centres similarly. That will save much confusion.

Baseless Vilification

A vigorous campaign was set on foot in a section of the press to throw out Pankaj Gupta, lock stock and barrel. If same of the rumours spread against him had a modicum of truth,—and were members of the Board of Control were convinced about it, they should have thrown him out bag and baggage. But we see him still holding several important positions in the controlling body. In fact he has been re-elected to them. Not only that, the Board of Control decided to present him with a silver salver embossed with the maps of India, England and Australia for his efficient management of the Indian team in those countries. What are we to conclude from this? That the Board of Control made light of those baseless charges or they shielded his misconduct?

New Form Of National Tourney

Another important decision which the Board of Control took was in regard to the Ranji Trophy. On a previous occasion I had referred to the growing dissatisfaction in the country against its holding on Zonal bases. Players are tired of playing against the same sets of teams year in years out, especially those who do not go beyond their own Zones. The fans are also fed up watching the repetition of these matches every year. They wanted a change.

From now on the National Championship will be staged on a knock out basis. This will give the teams an opportunity of meeting any one from any part of the country. Of course this will mean a large increase in travelling expenses. But this will be compensated. I reckon by the varied experiences on the field and social contacts gained at different centres of the land

Venue For Zonal

The question of holding the Zonal Quadrangular this year has been left undecided. The C.C.I. has been given the option to stage it. If it is unable to do so, Bengal may take it up. I hope the C.C.I. will not be so short-sighted as to lose this valuable competition. It has a great future before it It needs to be murtured and nourished for a few years. With the communal Pentagular buried seven fathoms deep, there is no other tournament to take its place. Neither the Ranji Trophy nor the local can fill the void adequately. There is not the least doubt in my mind that the Bombay public wants a grand festival annually. It is the duty of the C.C.I. to satisfy their hunger with an attractive fare. Then they will be befitted too. If they fail to take advantage of opportunity I am sure Bengal will profit by it.

Vijay To Lead Again!

Everybody will be delighted to hear that Vijay Merchant will lead the Indian team again. He has started practice already and hopes that he will be absolutely fit by the time the West Indies team arrives here. He has promised to give a definite reply to the Board of Control in a few days. Let us hope that his answer will be yes. If India had the benefit of his matchless services in Australia our team would certainly have fared with greater distinction than it actually did. It will be a terrible tragedy if we miss him again. By the way what about Rusi Modi? Has he completely recovered from his ailment now?

New Flood Crest Rushing Down Columbia River

PORTLAND, Oregon, June 4 (UPA): The weather Bureau said today that the new flood crest rushing down the Columbia River, will go over the previous levels posing a critical threat to the water-soaked dikes in the Pacific northwest.

The warning came as additional men troops were thrown into the struggle to save the dikes.

The forecaster said the new flood stage would go at least half a foot higher than Sunday's disastrous crest which wiped out Vanport city and crumpled dikes over a wide area extending into southwestern Washington. The new peak, sweeping down from snow thows of the Rockey Mountain will be reached Tuesday.

Arrested On Cheating Charge

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Sayed B. Sayed Ajban of Pydhonie, was arrested by police, just a few days after his "marriage", for alleged cheating.

He is alleged to have taken a gramophone with seven records; a pair of silver "patties", a gold ring, and a sum of Rs. 50 from a "friend" of his, on the eve of his "marriage" promising that he would return them all, just after the nuptial celebration.

Days passed. The "married man" did not turn up. Borrowed articles remained unreturned. The police were informed.

It subsequently transpired that he had mortgaged the articles.

The accused was released on bail, at Mazgaon Police Court.

Arrested For Importing Contraband Beef

Ramzan Inavatali was arrested by Bombay Police, at Ghatkopar, on Friday, under Section 412 B.M. Act.

His offence appears to be that he imported into greater Bombay by "Kalyan Local" 64 pounds of contraband beef.

He was released on bail, at Mazgaon Police Court, today.

Central Body Of Arts Formed

Third All-India Art Conference To Meet In Bombay

(CONTRIBUTED)

Art Societies, artists and art lovers throughout India are being invited to attend the third All-India Art Conference scheduled to be held in Bombay on June 19 and 20 in furtherance of a move to set up an effective country-wide organisation for the preservation, enrichment and exploitation of the art wealth and resources of the country

The initial effort in this direction has already found shape and substance in the All-India Association of Fine Arts formed in Delhi last year but the Bombay conference will give it a more representative character and define its scope and sphere of activity

It has been proposed that the all-India organisation should include among its immediate aims and objects the following activities; affiliation of all art societies, institutions and museums to the central organisation; the establishment of an academy of Art and a public library of arts; propagation of Indian Art abroad through the medium of Indian embassies in foreign countries; appointment of an Advisory Committee to guide Government in the Art Education Policy. Museum policy, preservation of ancient monuments, recall of Indian treasures from foreign countries, and preparation of statistics of private or public art treasurers and collections in the country.

It is expected that in this great ar organisation more artists and art lovers of every school and region will offer their heartiest co-operation and enthusiastic support. It is a move bound to be welcomed by all for it offers an opportunity to evolve a brotherhood of artists through which they could achieve the best in their lives and the highest in their art.

First Effort

The first effort towards this objective was made a couple of years ago by a few artists and art lovers who, despite the opposition of vested interests and the apathy of others, succeeded in forming a nucleus. The All-India Fine Arts and Crafts Society in 1946 made a call from Delhi to the artist fraternity in India to come to a common platform. The response was very encouraging and the first gathering of artists from all over India and Ceylon assembled in the Indian capital. It was prosaically called the First All-India Art Conference and was presided over by one of India's front rank artists Mr. Deviprasad Roy Choudhry head of the Government School of Arts, Madras.

Over 50 delegates attended this conference by invitation and the gathering was a truly representative character. Bengal, Bombay, Madras, the Punjab, the United and Central Provinces were represented by both artists and art-lovers of All-India reputation, and the conference proved a tremendous success. Of course, the proceedings were not altogether smooth. Some of the invitees were not official delegates from recognised art associations but were there in their personal capacity. So a move was made to affiliate all art associations into a central organisation. And this was achieved at the 2nd All-India Art held in March 1947 was more official year.

Second Conference

The second conference which was in character, as all the delegates were elected by art societies The President of the Conference was Dr. Saheed Suhrawardy of Calcutta, well-known critic and lecturer on art. Bombay sent a good contingent of delegates who played an important part in framing the constitution of the new central body and in shaping its future policy.

The name of the Central body was officially accepted as "The All India Association of Fine Arts" and an all-India Art Committee of 24 elected members was formed to manage and supervise the general activities of the Association. A sub-committee af seven, including the President of the Conference, framed the new rules and bye-laws of the constitution. And thus was borne the first real All-India art organisation in New Delhi last year

Some of the representatives members of the All-India Art Committee under the presidentship of Mr. G. Venkatachalam met again in Bombay on March 14th this year to consider ways and means of giving this central body a greater fillip, so that it might play the leading role in the field of co-ordinating the art Societies, Art ols etc. into one Central Organisation.

In pursuance of the plan chalked out by the Art Committee, it has been decided to hold the 3rd All India Art Conference in Bombay on June 19th and 20th and various committees have been formed to make necessary arrangements. The following are amongst those invited to be on the presidium:- Mr. O.C. Roy Choudhry, Mr. M.S. Randhawa. Dr. Stella Kramrisch, and D. G. Vyas.

The Conference will be inaugurated by Hon. Mr. B.G. Kher, Prime Minister of Bombay.

The Conference is expected to give a decisive and far-reaching lead to the art movement and to place India prominently in the World of Art.

TRICKS IN FILM PHOTOGRAPHY

"Pop" Day Of Process Shot Fame

AMONG the few personalities to whom Britain owes her successful rise in the film industry, apart from Sir Alexander Korda, Mr. J. Arthur Rank, her excellent producers, directors, and stars, is a rather thick-set man wearning a paint-bespattered working jacket, a hat-which looks the worse for wear on his bald head and a rumpled tie around his open-necked shirt collar.

The public do not know his name, although millions of cinemagoers throughout the world have marvelled at his work. But in the British film industry that name is held in high esteem and uttered almost reverently —"Pop" Day—otherwise, Mr. W. Percy Day.

"Pop" Day was born 69 years ago at Luton, Bedfordshire. He was a delicate child and attended school irregularly, but as soon as he was old enough to hold a drawing pencil, he showed in which direction his talents lay. He gained a scholarship to Britain's Royal Academy School of Art and won many prizes. He then began to wander through many lands. He married in Tunis and later settled in London as a portrait painter.

The Illusion

One of his clients told him about a new method of trick film photography—at that time a rather despised branch of art in the minds of serious artists. "Pop" Day, however, went to see the new process. The upper parts of sets were not actually built, but were drawn on a small scale on cardboard and hung close up to the camera so that the sets and actors in perspective formed a whole. By this means it was possible to conjure on to the screen fantastic jungles, sky-scrappers, banqueting-halls and mountain summits, without incurring heavy building costs.

The great difficulty was to fit the two parts together so that the cinema audience could not see the where the actual set left off and the drawing began. It took hours before the camera and the picture could be adjusted accurately and for the lighting to be arranged in such a way that the trick could not be detected.

The young painter had his own ideas on the subject of making the process better, quicker and cheaper. He submitted his ideas to the producers, but at that time met with no success.

After World War I, "Pop" Day went to France and introduced this process. His first order was to reproduce the Paris Chamber of Deputies. His efforts were so true to life that after the film was shown, agitated questions were asked in the Chamber, as to why "a foreigner had been permitted to film Parliament?" "Pop" Day was inundated with orders and remained in France for 11 years.

Missing Sections

He perfected his "process shots", based on an ingenious adaptation of Matte shots, known in ordinary photography; the scene with the actors is filmed on a set built up sufficiently to enable the actors to move around in comfort. Or the scene is filmed with the background missing. The missing section are masked off by black cardboard placed in front of the camera. After this "take", the film, except for a few feet of test-shots, is not developed but carefully stored away.

A frame of the test-shot is then projected on to a five-foot piece of glass—the missing sections are accurately drawn in and then painted. While this work is being done, the glass picture must be compared constantly with the set-picture, so that the "joins" cannot be detected later. The exposed, undeveloped film is then once more fixed in the camera and the glass picture is placed in front of it; the blank sections (those parts already photographed and naturally left bank on the glass picture) are in turn masked with black cardboard and the film is exposed. The result is a uniform whole—actors, set and background combining to give the desired impression of being one.

Immense Saving

When "Pop" Day returned to Britain, he found that experts showed a lively interest in his system. His work not only helped the British film industry to master world markets, but also enabled it to save thousands of pounds in costs and years of time.

The system of hanging miniature models or pictures in front of the camera while "taking" the actors, and thus photographing it, requires incomparably costlier studio work, while "Pop" Day's main work can be done at his studio at Shepperton-on-Thames, in peace and quiet. The saving in external shots and set construction is enormous.

During recent years, "Pop" Day has improved his system with great skill and imagination. "Things to Come" was his first film; it was followed by "Rembrandt", "Four Feathers", "Thief of Baghdad", 'Sixty Glorious Years" and many other pre-war successes.

Later he conjured up the buildings and skies of ancient Egypt in Technicolour for the films "Caesar and Cleopatra", "Colonel Blimp", Oscar Wilde's London of the 1890's for the film "An Ideal Husband", Italian landscapes for "A Man About the House". Hanging on the walls of his "Special Effects" studio at Shepperton, may be seen the African jungle which came to life in "Men of Two Worlds," next to it, there is the Tibetan convent from "Black Narcissus" attached to the Himalayan slopes. "Pop" Day even has a minute donkey climbing up the mountain path.

Earthquake Too!

Another picture is the Battle of Agincourt from the film "Henry V", showing the phalanx of the knights and the camp tents. During the filming, "Pop" Day even made the horses' heads move and the pennants on the tests flutter in the breeze. These works show the artistic, as well as the technical, requirements of "The W. Percy Day Process". Here hangs, too, the model railway used in "Anna Karenina".

At present "Pop" Day is working on Korda's new films "They Winslow Boy", "Bonnie Prince Charlie", and "The Lost Illusion", which even before completion have been sold to several countries. "And", said "Pop" laughingly, "if I am told that we are to make a film about old San Francisco, I'll even make an earthquake!" "Pop" Day is one of those men for whom problems exist only to be solved.

SMOOTHNESS ON WHEELS

Shock-absorbers for push-bikes, invented by MR. R. SCOTT-LEIGH of Hillingdon, were demonstrated at the Engineering Exhibition, Royal Horticultural Hall this afternoon. Mr. Scott-Leigh expects that his apparatus will be on sale to the public shortly, and will cost less than one pound.

PHOTO SHOWS:— MR. SCOTT-LEIGH explains a few details about his shock-absorbers, on a cycle at the exhibition this afternoon.

PARTY TO MOUNTBATTENS

The States Secretary Mr. V. P. Menon and Mrs. Menon gave a Farewell party to Lord and Lady Mountbatten. Picture shows Mr. Menon (Left) in conversation with Pandit Nehru.

Here's Help For The World's Worst Headache

By Amy Selwyn

THE migraine headache, most painful of all headaches, is no longer baffling medical science, for a new drug has been discovered by two medical investigators attached to New York hospital, which can lessen the migraine pangs in a couple of minutes. Already, relief has been brought to hundreds of migraine sufferers.

This discovery chalks up another victory for the boosters of those alphabetical marvels called vitamins, since the new migraine medicine belongs to the Vitamin B family.

The arrival of this migraine drug called sodium salt of nicotinic acid, would not have been possible a few years ago. Not until, to be exact, other researchers had succeeded in discovering just how a migraine headache operates. For hundreds of years doctors had been plainly baffled by migraine. They couldn't seem to figure what it was, or why, or how possibly to kill its pain.

Food Alledgy

The notion that food allergy causes migraine received much notice and still does in some quarters. Its backers consider it an obvious boost to their stand that a migraine attack seems so often to be aggravated by indigestion and nausea. But, doctors now submit, this doesn't necessarily indicate that allergic intolerance to food is the cause. If the stomach starts feeling queasy, it is more likely because of impulses received from what is called the vagus nerve, which forms a direct hook-up between the stomach and the brain.

When migraine starts its squeezing and singing in the head, the upper terminus of this vagus nerve may get a bit shaken up. It promptly informs its lower end in the stomach of the goings on and the latter shows its sympathy via nausea and queasiness.

As investigators now point out, if migrainous persons do frequently have noticeable food allergies as well, the reason probably is not that allergy brings on the attacks, but that food sensitivity and migraine exists side by side, both possibly provoked in the same way.

What migraine experts consider one of their most important findings in recent researches is that these unique headaches seem to be very closely affected, if not caused, by the personality of the individual who has them. Taken en masses, the millions of migraine subjects show an overwhelming leaning toward nervous dispositions, worrisome temperaments, sensitive feeling, unstable emotions.

The Real Cause

Follow-ups among perennial migraine victims show that, time and again, atacks strike promptly on the heels of a fit of anger, an emotional flare-up or a nerve-racking experience. Many school children and college students have been known to go into a rousing attack whenever they report for major examinations. Lawyers have been hit just before they were due for a stiff court battle. Salesmen have had their periodic attacks whenever they've faced a tough prospect.

The migrainous man or woman is as extensive surveys have shown, the type who becomes so tense over future jobs or pleasures before they happen that, when the time comes for work or fun, he has'nt the strength to carry them out. He is likely to be a poor sleeper too, and to be the sort who always sees trouble and worry ahead.

Evidence, turned up in studies of hundreds of migraine victims has also shown how the headaches appear to work. The head starts its aching when certain of the blood vessels which lace through it get the notion to swell up and dilate. The blood thunders through the distended tubes, overstimulating nerves as it goes, and the acute throb begins. That, in brief, explains the worst of migraine, but there's another important angle, too.

Before the pain starts, the victim usually experiences a combination of bizarre and not unpleasant sensations. He may see coloured lights dancing before his eyes, or iridescent rainbows, or flashing rockets. These phenomena, physicians nave found, are brought on by a sudden tightening and narrowing of the same blood vessels which widen during the painful part of the attack.

Vasodilator

In their search for a migraine cure doctors have figured that a medicine could be useful only if it succeeded from performing in this strange fashion. In sodium salt of nicotinic acid, they have found just such a useful drug. This chemical is what physicians call a vasodilator, and it acts by making blood vessels widen with a few seconds. If a dose is given before an attack starts (migraine victims can usually tell several minutes in advance when one is coming, and besides, they grow to expect them at regular intervals), then the tubes never get a chance to tighten up and produce the multi-coloured lights and bubbles. The attack is stopped before it starts and so is the crippling pain.

The experimenting physicians, incidentally, were taking no chances that the relief might be purely psychological, so they administrated the doses without letting on to the subject what they were up to. Afterwards, the patients felt a bit flushed for a brief time, but they missed entirely the stinging, searing pangs of a full-blown migraine attack. Also, the experiment reporters, the more severe a person's attacks usually were, the more spectacular were the results with the medicine.

It is important to realise, however, that the drug is only useful if administrated before the headache starts. For this and other reasons migraine victims are cautioned against the too glib use of this new medicine.

WINNING CONTRACT

(By Howard Schenken and Richard L. Frey.)

Three no-trump would have been an easier contract, and North's second bid might have been two no-trump instead of three clubs. However, five clubs was the contract, and it was up to South to make it.

West opened the heart eight. Dummy played the nine, East the ten and South won with the ace. He led a spade to dummy's ace and played a trump. When East followed small, declarer played the king and was gratified when it held the trick, but not so happy over the fall of West's queen. This meant that East had the ace-ten over North's jack and would win two club tricks. Since dummy's heart king would provide only one diamond discard, declarer had to find a way to get rid of a second diamond loser. For this there was only one hope—that East had specifically six hearts, three club, three spades and just a single diamond.

Actually, there was a good chance for this because the opening lead proved that West probably held only three hearts, and the fall of the trumps showed East to hold three cards in that suit. South, therefore, cashed the diamond ace and the spade king, then ruffed his last spade in dummy. Now, since one discard would not do the job, he left the heart king-jack in dummy and led the jack of clubs. East was in and lead a heart, thus giving declarer the two discards he needed.

♠ Insert A

North-South vulnerable.
South dealer.

NORTH
♠ A 8
♡ K J 9
◇ 9 5 7 6 5
♣ J 9 2

WEST
♠ Q 10 6 5 2
♡ 8 7 5
◇ Q J 10 4
♣ Q

EAST
♠ 7 4 3
♡ Q 10 6 4
◇ 3 2
◇ K
♣ A 10 3

SOUTH
♠ K J 9
♡ A
◇ A 3 2
♣ K 8 7 6 5 4

The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1♣	Pass	1◇	1♡
2♣	2♡	3♣	Pass
5♣	All Pass		

Battle Of Society Queens

By Malvina Stephenson

Washington society tonight gleefully watched the "Battle of the Brassieres" raging between wealthy Perle Mesta, leading administration hostess, and Virginia-born Lady Astor, who married a British title. Slender, fiery Lady Astor says American women appear to spend too much time reading newspaper and magazine ads, and worrying about their own "uplift."

Comely, curvaceous Mrs. Mesta says they don't. She contends that it's not their figures but their minds that American women are mainly improving.

Furthermore, Mrs. Mesta, an equal-rights champion, doesn't consider Lady Astor, who spent years as a member of the British Parliament, a "real femininist"—and, "I am."

Mrs. Mesta proudly says she got up and walked out on "that woman" this week end when Lady Astor addressed the jam-packed annual luncheon of the capital division of the woman's national farm and garden association. She explained that "she was just tired of hearing Lady Astor criticizing American women".

When Lady Astor read Mrs. Mesta's remarks in the press, she sniffed aristocratically, "Perle Mesta? Perle Mesta? who's that? I never heard of her!"

A Social Climber!

Informed that Mrs. Mesta is an intimate of the Truman family and co-chairman of the recent democratic dollar 100-a-plate dinner, Lady Astor retorted; "Why, she's just a social climber using me to get more publicity. I have proof that she didn't really walk out. She stayed for every word."

Mrs. Mesta hotly insisted that her position had been correctly stated in the press.

"Position?" snorted Lady Astor. "Why, she has no position."

An exciting new blowup in the drawing-room duel is "anticipated" here late Monday afternoon, when the famous feminine wit tears into Mrs. Mesta from the public rostrum. She is loaded with some of her sharpest verbal darts for a "celebrity interview" attended by Washington's brand of cafe society at the fashionable Shoreham hotel here.

Before this tiff between the political society queens from opposite sides of the Atlantic ends, it may make the historic social feud of Alice Roosevelt Longworth and Dolly Gann, two decades ago, look like shadow-boxing.

PASS — — FAIL — — FAIL — — PASS!

Looking out for their numbers eagerly are these boys and girls at the University Offices this morning when the Matriculation Examination results were declared. Some went in excelsis when they found their number on the board, but many were sad and went away dejected hoping for better luck next time.

A French View Of America

JOURNAL (ETATS-UNIS 1946)- PAR ANDRE MAUROIS- (EDITIONS DU BATEAU IVRE)- PRIX: 220 FR.

It was feared that the war would have brought an end to the literary output of Andre Maurois. He had escaped to England at the approach of the Germans to Paris and unwilling to rally to the banner of de Gaulle, he had subsequently fled to America. This was interpreted as an unpatriotic action and although later in the war he had taken some part in the "Resistance" movement, Maurois's popularity in France had sunk very low at the time of liberation. Besides, the literary ideology of which Maurois was an exponent had been much discredited, together with the entire social and political system of betwe-the-wars period and one did not think that in post-war France, Maurois would enjoy again the esteem which was his before 1939. But the war has not brought into being any strikingly new writer in France and soon after the excitement, it was found necessary to turn to the old "masters" who had maintained the high tradition of French literature the twenties and thirties

He gives us a picture of America which we do not often get, namely, that of earnestness and devotion for the things of mind among a certain section of American intellectuals. His "Diary" introduces us to this little known world and the author brings into play all his mental refinement in delineating it. As for myself I have read with a beating heart not only his descriptions of America but more perhaps the story of his pathetic return to the empty flat in Bois de Boulogne, to assure himself once again that his old mother who had been tortured to death by the Nazis was nowhere in the house. Maurois is a past master in narrating the sentiments of domestic felicity and in this book although it is primarily meant to be a book of observations, he does not disappoint his readers for he gives it to us again and this time towards the end.

G. M.

An Indian Looks At Europe

I COVER EUROPE by J. M. Deb Hind Kitabs, Rs. 3/12.

J. M. Deb, who has a nose for news and a flair for language, has produced a successor to his "Blood And Tears". His latest book tells of his experience in Europe, which he visited at the end of 1946, of the great figures he met and of the international conferences he attended. The first and bigger part of the book deals mainly with the London session of the UNO. No doubt it must have struck him highly then both in its glittering setting and in the high hopes raised, but today — in the middle of 1948—the UNO already appears to be heading towards the same fate as its predecessor —the late, unlamented League of Nations. Mr. Deb's description of the General Assembly and of the international issues which then faced the world thus fail to evoke much interest in the reader.

Personally I liked the two latter parts of the book much more than the first. The second part of the book deals with the British Press and its attitude to India. This is a subject of unfailing interest not merely to the journalist but also to the average reader. The author has collected a good deal of interesting information about the British Press and his observations on its working are shrewd and pointed. I wish, however Mr. Deb had told us more of the Indian correspondents and free-lancers who have settled down in Britain. In spite of the numerous advantages they enjoy, none of them seems to have made any name for himself — let alone his country. Why is it so? What prospects has an Indian journalist anyway in Britain—except the cheque he gets from his paper in India?

The third part of the book is devoted mainly to the interview the author had with Eamon de Valera—the longest interview ever given by the latter. It makes fascinating reading and those who know Mr. Deb feel quite sure that the interview must have provided mutual enlightenment. The author compares the Taoiseach to the Mahatma. Personally I would think that there are more points of difference than resemblance between the two great men. The most important point is that de Valera is a typical —if the topmost —Irishman of his times, while Gandhiji was far more than a great Indian. In history he will belong to all times and countries. There seems to be a perpetual iron in the soul of de Valera—first Irish slavery, then partition. He is hidebound. Eire comprises all his earth and heaven. Gandhiji's soul was free—MUKTA. The empyrean was its home even when it was attached to the earthly tabernacle.

* * *

Mr. Deb must be complimented for producing a most interesting and readable book. He has not merely a story to tell, but also a message to deliver to his countrymen in the context of India's new-won freedom. Both he has accomplished with envitable success. I wish however that he had chosen a more appropriate title (considering that his visits were confined to Britain, Eire and France,) and also that the publishers had brought out this book earlier so as to retain its topical flavour.

N. G. JOG

GANDHIJI'S PRAYER ADDRESSES

"DELHI DIARY" (Gujerati)—Published by the Navajavan Prakashan Mandir, Ahmedabad—Pages 468—Thick card board cover. Price Rs. 3/- (1948.)

All addresses of Mahatma Gandhi between 10th September 1947 and 29th January, 1948—a day before he was assassinated—delivered after his daily prayers in the evening wherever he happened to be, are collected in this large volume. They have been publicly reported and published from day to day and the newspaper reading public knows all about them. It was most desirable that they should be collected in one place and preserved for posterity. The Prakashan Mandir, to its great credit, has done it and done it so promptly. These addresses are full of autobiographical details and the opinions of Mahatmaji on not only Indian events and politics but on world events and world politics. They are a precious treasure, in so far as they make Indian history. Every Gandhi lover should welcome this valuable publication.

"K".

A day is bound to come, and not very late now, when our people will have to give more importance to the child and more attention to his upbringing than they have been doing so far—And have they been doing anything seriously at all? Well, there are many problems in this connection to be tackled.....The Balkan-ji-Bari has been trying its best to serve the children's cause and to awaken the elders to play their part, since last twenty and odd years. Very little has been the response. When there was the strangers' rule, in our country this could be understood Why so under the present circumstances?

The immediate problem is that of the children who have had to accompany their refugee parents here, on account of the unfortunate division of Hindustan and Pakistan. With no proper lodging and employment arrangements for their parents, they have been hit the hardest—for, at such a young age, they have already begun to feel the pangs of insecurity. Go in the Refugee Camps, and what do you see? The father has gone away in search of accommodation or earning. The mother is busy solving ennumerable problems which she had never come across, which she never was aware of, before and have only now cropped up. The child simply loiters about—perhaps in company of a few other children like him—wearing dirty clothes or no clothes at all—with vacant looks in eyes—telling you tales of sorrows and sufferings.

The refugee chidren are in a great plight, and we must do something to save them from their great suffering. Besides arranging for their proper food and clothing, we must also think of their education Let this be a clarion call not only to the Balkan-ji-Bari Workers but to all whom it reaches and who can hear it. The Sind Balkan-ji-Bari Workers are themselves undergoing a number of difficulties. However, let us not lose our hearts. Belonging to the Great Balkan-ji-Bari Family, let us feel one with each other, let us stand by each other, and let us try to continue on doing whatever little we can in our humble way for the cause of children. It is the duty of all Balkan-ji-Bari Workers to help their brethren as much as they can And to the Sind Balkan-ji-Bari Workers and children I suggest that they may join the Balkan-ji-Bari Unit nearest to their residence, where there are no Balkan-ji-Bari Units in existence, probably they will start them with the help of local friends

I request them also to register their own and others' addresses that they may be knowing immediately at the National Headquarters of the Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh (Address: Dada—"Gulistan," Khar—Bombay 21). Please broadcast this message to all our friends, near and far, and let us hear from them about their present movements and occupations. We shall not be down-hearted, for what cannot be cured must be endured. We shall be patient and we shall not lose our faith in the greatness of God!

* * *

The Balkan-ji-Bari was started in Sind in the year 1926, and it was registered under the Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860 at Karachi in the year 1937. At that time India was united and being governed by one Central Authority. This is no longer so since 15th August 1947. India has now been diveded into two Dominions of India and Pakistan, each under a separate Government of its own. The two Dominions are now two separate States.

The Movement has spread throughout India, thede are four provincial organisations and a large number of Units, and a majority of the Members of the Balkan-ji-Bari are in India. Great difficulty will be experienced if the registration of the Society continues in Pakistan. The Governing Council of the All-India Balkan-ji-Bari has therefore decided that the present Society known as the Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh may be dissolved, and that a new Society bearing the same name should be registered in Bombay in the Dominion of India.

To achieve this, as required by the Societies Registration Act, a General Meeting of all the Members—Associates, Sympathisers, Donors and Patrons—of the Balkan-ji-Bari-Akhil Hind Balak Sangh has been convened on next Sunday, June 13, at 3 P.M (S.T.), in the Committee Room, First Floor, Civil Secretariat Fort Bombay. Soon after that meeting there will be another Meeting at the same place, to have a general discussion and exchange of views on the extension of the Bari activities. And prior to these Meetings, there will be the Annual General Meeting (means for only Members of the All-India Balkan-ji-Bari) for the purposes of elections, etc., on Saturday June 12, at 4 P.M. (S. T.). At all these meetings Shri B. G. Kher will preside.

As a large number of the Members and Workers of the Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh from different parts of India will gather at Bombay on this occasion, a Tea Party will be arranged to afford an opportunity for all to meet each other informally and to fraternise, immediately after the formal business of the Meetings is over, on Sunday, 13th June, in the Committee Room First Floor Civil Secretariat, Fort, Bombay. All Workers and well-wishers of the Bari are cordially invited and it is expected that all the Members—Associates, Sympathisers, Donors and Patrons—will make it a point to attend the function positively

New Delhi Balkan-ji-Bari Boys and Girls

Toy Cart

Edited by Shrimati Premalata Jayakar and Sjt. Mulk Raj Anand this children's magazine is to appear shortly. The first issue carries a full cover design by Jamini Roy. Among the contributions are Mrs. Hansa Mehta S. Chavda, Harindanath Chattopadhyaya, R. Chatterjee Ara Rudi Van Leyden etc.

All Good Wishes from
your loving
Dada

Khar - Bombay

Some pictures speak for themselves and tell tales—Don't they?

Let us talk it over —

That the Tragedy of Partition would have a cathartic effect upon us has proved to be a vain hope! We are still wrangling over many issues but the bargaining attitude displayed towards the rescue of abducted women shows the depth of depravity our minds have reached.

At one time it is the Indian Union complaining that the number of women rescued from Pakistan is far less than the Muslim women recovered from India. At another time, Pakistan accuses Indian authorities of being lax in rescuing abducted Muslim women. All together only 12,000 women have been recovered so far, out of the staggering total of 50,000. Considering the time elapsed since the barbaric acts were perpetrated, the small number of women recovered makes a sad comment upon the work done in both the Dominions. The task is of utmost urgency because every day means adding further complications in the life of the unfortunate creatures.

Yes, time and again leaders have appealed to the better sense of their followers to surrender the "captives" or at least provide information about their suspected hideouts. To expect any results from the mormer is to betray one's ignorance of the human mind. It is always easy to persuade one in doing a certain thing but to undo the same act requires extraordinary efforts on the part of the individual concerned. The act of 'undoing' in this particular case is all the more difficult as it will need a rare moral courage.

There then remains the other alternative—to work upon the information given about likely hide-outs. Whether the information is correct or not, actual rescue has to be effected with the help of the police, who may not always be trusted to do their best (the venom of communalism is yet too powerful in their minds). For want of a systematic method behind "operation rescue" individuals have to carry on their mission in the face of numerous odds. Begum Amtus Salam had to undergo the fiery ordeal of a fast before authorities in Bahawalpur shed their apathy in recovering the large number of abducted Hindu and Sikh women who are believed to be in the State.

* * *

But this is only one aspect of the problem. Equally important, but far more subtle, is the one where the victims themselves appear to be unwilling to accept their release. And such cases are by no means rare. There is sufficient justification behind this apparently paradoxical reaction of the women An overwhelming sense of shame and fear works on their minds. By some strange irony they even harbour a peculiar feeling of guilt thanks to our man-made moral code according to which 'a woman is a gate to hell' and man can do no wrong!

The victimised women find it hard to believe that their 'defiled' beings can be taken back in the Society, leaving aside their own families. Labouring under such misgivings, some of them even try to reconcile themselves to their cruel lot. But taking a larger view of things, it would be disastrous to allow matters to rest as they are for, these women shall never become one with their new surroundings. Their sense of grievance, howsoever suppressed, will become a constant source of friction in the domestic sphere. They might be forced to seek new ways of escape which in their turn might prove dangerous to the entire social structure.

The progeny born in such chaotic conditions will mean the addition of one more serious problem to the already over-worked governments of the two Dominions. Therefore the earlier and oftener these sad facts are dinned into the ears of the people, the easier will become the task of rescuing the women.

—Leela

WOMEN'S PAGE

'Once upon a time, long, long ago—' Mac Dhondy, one of Bombay radio's most versatile artistes who conducts the children's half-hour in English

Radio As A Career For Women

By Comola Paranjoti

ALTHOUGH large numbers of Indian women have entered many fields of activity hitherto regarded as fale preserves, it is not necessary for them to compete with men for every available opening.

To seek to emulate men for the mere sake of emulation is both unwise and unoriginal. Far better to seek for work that will not only be congenial but in which a woman will not in any way feel herself inferior to the men she works amongst.

One such career is Radio.

Radio is not merely an instrument of entertainment. It is one of the most powerful instruments for education yet devised by man. The history of the last quarter of a century provides ample proof that the microphone has a most powerful influence both in war and in peace.

In India, Radio is yet in its infancy and the full scope of entertainment or enlightenment through the microphone has yet to be realised. But the signs are clearly visible that the second and major stage of development in Indian broadcasting will be well on its way to completion before we enter the second half of this century.

Most Interesting Programmes

The time would therefore seem ripe for Indian women to take an active part in broadcasting. We can make radio a career, we can take part in the programme, or we can use Radio as a means of promoting social work among the women of our country.

One of A. I. R's Programme Assistants sits at the producer's panel and weaves separate components into the complete broadcast.

A group of Maharashtrian girls participating in one of the vernacular sections musical probrammes.

Few perhaps, realise that although music forms the bulk of any Radio Station's programmes the most interesting forms of entertainment are to be found in the sectional programmes The programmes addressed to women children schools or farmers are little worlds in themselves. They are built around specific moulds and aim at presenting compact, self-contained entertainment units that carry a very heavy load of practised skilful enlightenment. Apart from these sectional programmes there are the main line of programmes such as drama, features, productions. It is in these fields that many characters in a Radio drama the widest opportunity offers itself to the Indian woman.

The number of posts available on the regular staff of Indian Broadcasting stations is naturally limited but there is no limit to the number of dramas features etc., that Indian broadcasting will demand in the near future In a rapidly expanding field not only opportunity, but money beckons.

From personal experience I can say that in Radio drama and features have one thing in common. Expert advice is negative, and almost invariably consists of a series of dont's. Apart from these, the novice will be told to listen to radio production ..

Listen To It!

The would-be script writer must remember that anything written for radio must be concise and that too will prove confusing to the listener. Apart from this the field is wide open for any experiment, and Radio officials are usually anxious to help and guide the newcomer.

Personally, I believe that for a person with some imagination and let me add....perseverance, it is better to settle down and listen to actual programme than to study books on Radio or scripts written by other people. My reasons are these: First such critical study is apt to prove sterile and secondly it tends to stultify creative imagination

If you have the urge to write for Radio, listen to it. Broadcasting is for the ear and not for the eye.

Not All Fun!

Contrary to general belief, however, if you want to write or produce plays or to sing, act or play an instrument over the air, your place is outside a radio station and not on its permarent staff.

The "casual artist" is a free agent in a rapidly widening market, and for the woman who seeks fulfilment in creative endeavour, the field is wide open.

Radio is not all fun. It is a whole time job, requiring an alert and enquiring mind. It needs a background of good general knowledge, and the desire to increase it. I have never found the person interested solely in the money to be earned out of Radio to be a good broadcaster.

But Radio is a wonderful job. It is never dull, for something new happens every minute. If you feel that you can contribute something worthwhile to Indian broadcasting, listen awhile — then go to it.

One of India's formost women singer, Hirabai Barodekar who has a large Radio audience.

LAW AND THE BRITISH PRESS

Freedom Of Journalist And Citizen Synonymous

"The freedom of the journalist is an ordinary part of the freedom of the subject.... the responsibilities which are attached to his power in the dissemination of printed matter may, and in the case of a conscientious journalist do, make him more careful; but the range of his assertions, his criticisms or his comments, is as wide as, and no wider than, that of any other subject."

This quotation is from a judgement by Lord Shaw of Dunfermline in the case of Arnold vs. the King-Emperor of India in 1914.

It is quoted in a book which is of particular importance at the present time when the freedom of the Press is being discussed in many countries. The book is 'Law of the Press' by Thomas Dawson, an English barrister.

It is properly a handbook for the working journalist, but in its opening chapters there is a general review of the position of the Press, legally, in Britain to-day.

Dawson says of the quotation reproduced above that though these words were uttered more particularly with regard to the law of libel, they accurately express the general position of the Press in relation to the

By Desmond Potter

law. He goes on: "....Therefore the law with which we shall have to deal will in the main be found to be those portions of the ordinary law of England, applicable to everyone which the author, the publisher or printer finds affects him in the pursuit of his daily occupation; 'and not some special code alien to the common law, framed for the benefit or the restriction of the Press."'

No Press Law

The underlining is my own. It emphasises the point, which is of outstanding importance to the British journalist, that there is for practical purposes no Press law in the United Kingdom.

Dawson says that Press law, in the narrower sense of the term, would comprise only those laws which are aimed solely at those who are concerned with the preparation and publication of printed matter. In this restricted meaning of the phrase there is very little Press law at all in present-day England. He emphasises that "the law of libel, the chief terror of the pressman, applies in the same way to the writer of a business letter and to the man who chalks a defamatory notice on the wall, as to the journalist." In other words, in broad terms, the law makes no distinction between the journalist and the citizen.

Perhaps that is why the Press in England is so concerned with the freedom of the individual and that the individual is so concerned with the freedom of the Press. They are in effect one and the same thing, and an attack on the freedom of the Press is regarded by the citizen as an attack on his rights, and is resented accordingly.

Official Secrets Acts

So far as the British journalist is concerned it is probably true to say that the workings of the Official Secrets Acts of 1911 and 1920 are those which, apart from the law of libel, interest him most. But again it is the fact that though the name "Official Secrets Act" inspires visions of espionage and secret documents, in its application it covers such things as the publication of wills before they are made public by Somerset House.

Seditious libel is another subject which concerns the journalist, but no more than it concerns the citizen. This was made very clear in a case in which Mr. Justice Coleridge commented: "The expression of abstract academic opinion in this country is free. A man may lawfully express his opinion on any public matter however distasteful, however repugnant to others if, of course, he avoids defamatory matter or if he avoids anything that can be criticised either as blasphemous or as an obscene libel. Matters of State, matters of policy, matters even of morals—all these are open to him. He may state his opinion freely, he may buttress it with arguments, he may try to persuade others to share his views.

"Courts and juries are not the judges in such matters. For instance, if he thinks that either a despotism or an oligarchy or a republic or even no Government at all is the best way of conducting business affairs, he is at perfect liberty to say so. He may assail superstition, he may attack governments, he may warn the executive of the day against taking a particular course. He may seek to show that rebellions, insurrections, outrages, assassinations and such like are the natural, the deplorable, the inevitable outcome of the policy he is combating.

"All that is allowed because it is innocuous, but on the other hand if he makes use of language calculated to incite others to public disorders, to wit rebellions, insurrections, outrages or any physical force or violence of any kind, then whatever his motives, whatever his intentions, there would be evidence on which a jury might, or I think a jury ought, to decide that he is guilty of a seditious publication."

Essence Of Offence

As Dawson points out, the essence of the offence now is the incitement to violence; the author's intentions or motives are immaterial, the question being whether the article or book taken as a whole is "calculated" to produce that result.

It is interesting to note that a publication in England which tends to bring a foreign Government into hatred or contempt is not seditious, though it may be indictable on other grounds, for example, if it is an incitement to murder. Ordinary criticism, even censure will never be seditious.

Dawson also describes recent legislation which might perhaps be described as "Press law" but which is of a minor character, such as prohibitions against photographing or sketching in a court and the prohibition against reporting indecent matter. Then again, the Children's And Young Persons' Act of 1933 of particular interest, for while it imposed strict limitations against the publication of details of proceedings in the courts against young children, it conferred upon the Press the right to remain in the courts while such cases are being heared.

No Frivolous Harassment

So far as positive Press law is concerned there is little in England, though Lord Campbell's Libel Act of 1843 was of great benefit to the Press and there is legislation to prevent frivolous harassment of newspapers for libel.

Legislation in 1908 gave duly accredited representatives of newspapers and news agencies the right to attend meetings of local authorities, though the local authority can by a majority vote ask the Press to leave.

In this connection it is a matter worthy of space in the restricted national Press of today if local authorities seem to be overstepping their rights in this connection. And it is an odd comment on the British system, with so little Press law, that there is still legally no right to report Parliamentary debates. In fact, the House of Commons technically regards all reports of its debates as a breach of its privileges, although it makes elaborate arangements for the accommodation of reporters! In fact, Parliament as long ago as 1771 gave up the active right of enforcing its claim to prevent the publication of reports of its debates, and it might be added, that nowadays Parliament is the first to complain if it feels that the Press is not giving it a fair show.

Dawson ends his introduction as follows: 'Such freedom as the Press enjoys is the result partly of the absence of special restrictions, but principally it is due to the tradition, which has become firmly established only within the last hundred years, whereby the utmost tolerance is accorded by public opinion to all publications so long as they do not tend to endanger the State, outrage morality, or unjustfiably cause injury to individuals."

Man Varies-Hour To Hour

A man's height apparently varies from hour to hour. Secretions of different glands control hair growth on different parts of the body. Thickness of hair, determined by its cross-section area, increases with age.

These findings were presented before the opening session of the American Association of Physical Anthropologists here.

The astonishing variability of height was reported by Dr. W. Montague Cobb of Howard University. It has long been recognised that it is impossible to make precisely the same measurement twice. But the differences, due to human error, are in minute fractions of inches.

Cobb tried to overcome this by having four students, each leaders in their classes, measure each other's stature ten times a day until there were 150 measurements for each man. In this way the measurement differences presumably were eliminated. But the astonishing height differences remained.

In one case a man was an inch and a half taller at one time than another. Two individuals tended to remain quite stable while two others varied greatly even from hour to hour. The simplest explanation Cobb said, was that loose-boned people cannot stand in the same posture twice in succession, no matter how hard they try.

By Thomas R. Henry

Glandular Effects

Studies of glandular effects on hair were reported by Dr. Stanley M. Garn of Massachusetts General Hospital. Four kinds of hormones apparently are involved he said, in general persons with too great thyroid secretion tend to have stringy hair and those with too little have coarse hair. This he said probably affects not only the hair specifically but the body as a whole. The hair changes are secondary effects.

Secretions of the parathyroid glands apparently govern the production of certain amino acids, the 'bricks' from which hairs are made. But variations in the amount of these secretions are hard to observe and they presumably remain quite stable.

The most significant factor in head hair, he found, is the growth hormone from the pituitary gland at the base of the brain. When there is an excess of this secretion, the hair is markedly coarsened. Under-secretion prevents normal coarsening with age. It appears to have a particular effect on the hair of the forearm which may be stimulated so that it will exceed in amount the hair on the head.

Hair on the chest and back, however, appears to be governed almost entirely by the so-called andro genic hormones, some of which are secreted by the sex glands and others by the adrenal glands. These also affect mustache and beard—the latter being the slowest to respond to any treatment with the substances. In some cases complete covering of the body can be obtained by injections.

Hereditary Background

These findings, however, offer little towards cure of baldness, since the hormones can work only if there is a hereditary background which enables them to function. They will grow hair only in cases where lack of hair is due to hormone deficiency.

Changes in the hair of children from birth through puberty were reported by Dr. Oliver H. Duggins of Washington University, St. Louis. Precise measurements of sample hair of the same children taken every few months show the major changes in size occurring during the first three years, after which there is a progressive but very slight coarsening.

The evidence indicates, he said that up to the third year there is some survival of the very fine lanugo, or hair of the feotus, which is supposed to be shed before or very shortly after birth.

COUNTERACTING ATOM RADIATION

"Neutron Beams" Will Deliver The Goods

America's doctors are looking ahead to an atomic-bomb emergency—but with a feeling of futility. There is very little they will be able to do, as the picture stands at present, to counteract the effects of the deadly radiations which will deluge the bodies of everybody in vicinity of any such bomb blast.

There is one effect,in fact, which is completely new to medical science—that of "Neutron Beams." Neutrons electrically uncharged particles shot out in all directions, are the bullets of the new alchemy. They hit the atoms of the elements making up the body and transmute them into other elements which are radioactive. They may remain so for a long time, shooting out killing radiations against the body cells around them.

By Thomas R. Henry

The primary effect of neutrons is very similar to that of x-rays, but the damage from an overdose of c-radiation is instantaneous, although observable symptoms may not appear for some time. The transmuted elements remain active for days, or even for generations, and there is no conceivable way at present of getting them out of the body.

STILL the doctors' feeling of futility is not entirely justified.

Many of the injuries produced by an atomic-bomb explosion would be burns, cuts, broken bones and the like, with treatment of which they are thoroughly familiar. They would find that one of their major functions would be as public health officers.

Most food in a bombed area would be unfit for consumption, and all would have to be surveyed before it could be eaten safely. All the water in the region probably would contain radioactive isotopes which would make it act like a slow poison. Research is in progress on means to purify such water. Obviously the usual boiling or chlorination would be worthless, but there is some indication that safe filteration methods can be developed.

Cause For Radiation Injuries

The army particularly is training its medical officers in the basic duties which would devolve upon them, based largely on studies of the post-bomb experiences at Hiroshima and Nagasaki. One important line of research being followed is in the efficacy of whole blood transfusions, since it has been established that one of the most serious of radiation injuries is to the blood-forming elements in the bone marrow.

Lessons still are being learned from the fate of the Japanese survivors. One of the findings is that there is probably no great need to worry about the emergence of a race of human monsters due to the effects on the generative organs. The general effect, it is found, is to kill germ cells rather than to alter their hereditary mechanism.

Some of the most alarming effects, such as the falling out of hair have been found to have little real significance. They come from superficial radiation and will clear up naturally in the course of time if the victim has not otherwise received a deadly dose.

OUR DELHI LETTER:

From Our Special Correspondent

India Has To Pay

Huge Cost Of Delegations Abroad

NEW DELHI.

Two announcements of outstanding importance were made from New Delhi during this week.

One announcement related to the creation of a separate Department of Scientific Research.

This Department will take over the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, the Board of Atomic Research and other such functions of the Director of Scientific and Industrial Research, which the Government decides to transfer to it.

The humble beginning of this new Department could be traced to the recruitment of the Director, Dr. Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar by the then Supply Member, Sir Ramaswamy Mudaliar in 1940. The need for a strong and well-staffed Central Industrial Research Institute was brought to the forefront by the outbreak of the war in September 1939. Many sources of supply of finished product were either entirely stopped or much curtailed and it was soon realised that, if India were to be industrially self-sufficient and an effective source of war supplies, the establishment of a Central Research organisation was essential.

The Change Over

It was therefore decided to create the Board of Scientific and Industrial Research, which came into existence in 1940. In the following year, the Government decided to set up a Council of Scientific and Industrial Research as an autonomous body and allocated to it an annual grant of Rs. ten lakhs for a period of five years. Like a shuttlecock, the Council passed from one member of the Cabinet to another till it finally went over the Prime Minister, who, in August 1947 assigned to in his own portfolio.

For administrative purposes, the Council still remained attached to the Ministry of Industry and Supply. This was proving both inconvenient and irksome, because the Industry Member did manage to find some time to look into its affairs. The Council was an attached office of the Industry Ministry. The Pay and Emolument of the employees in attached offices are lower to those in a regular Department of the Government. By the change of coat, all the employees of the Research Organisation will be upgraded and receive overnight an increase, not only in their status but also in their emoluments.

Engineers' Delegation

The second announcement is worded as follows:—

"A delegation of eight Indian engineers under the leadership of Mr. A N. Khosla, Chairman, Central Waterways, Irrigation and Navigation Commission, New Delhi, is shortly leaving for Sweden to participate in the third Plenary Session of the International Commission in large dams. Mr. Khosla is also the Vice-President of the International Commission."

To complete the bibliographical note the announcement should have added that Mr. Khosla is a Rai Bahadur, the Consulting Engineer with the Government of India and an additional secretary to the Ministry of Works, Mines and Power.

The known estimates will provide India with over eight million KWT of electric power as against the total installed capacity of 1.4 millions KWT at present. According to my information, with the exception of Damodar Valley project, none of the other estimates have been yet examined by the Electrical Commissioner with the Government of India, who maintains a separate establishment. In the case of Damodar project, the non-Indian Electrical Commissioner has not only correctly estimated the anticipated electric power, but has also recommended its use.

The second issue is even more important. It relates to its uses. Has the Government framed any scheme to utilise this huge load of electric energy is the question of questions. I may add that the comparatively small load of electric power generated in the Western United Provinces could not be used for over seven years. Even today it is used for the tube well irrigation, sugar mills and some minor power driven plants. Has the Government for instance, considered the use of 500 000 Kwt of electric energy to be generated in Orissa. One method to use it up could be to electrify the Railway system in India. I have, however, not known any plans so far to use electric power on the railways.

New Control Over Expenditure

Under the ancient regime and on the model of British Treasury, the Finance Department had the reputation of being a regular terror. Today it is worse than a church mouse. Let me cite a case to illustrate my point. All new expenditure is subject to the approval of the Standing Finance Committee; and yet in one case expenditure relating to India's Embassies and Missions abroad has been placed before that Committee.

The public accounts Committee, which performs the post-mortem over the expenditure is put out of action this year. It is interesting that in seventeen months of the Nehru Regime, ending March 2, 1948 over a hundred delegations were sent abroad, costing nearly forty lakhs of rupees to the Indian Tax-paper. One of these delegation had as many as twenty-five persons

The ILO Conferences are attended by large delegations. This year there are eighteen delegates, alternative delegates, advisers and what not. There are three ministers included in the Delegation. The annual ILO Conference drains out one lakh of rupees, mostly in dollar exchange. Unlike Great Britain, India's Delegation is always strong. Its personnel changes year to year to provide the benefits of foreign travel to the largest number of people. The Gopalswamy Delegation to "LACK" Success cost India twelve lakhs of rupees. The Food Conference have so far cost India Rs. four lakhs.

20 Lakhs Riot Tax On Ahmedabad

AHMEDABAD, June 4 (API): Riot Tax amounting to about twenty lakhs of rupees will be imposed in the city of Ahmedabad to compensate the victims of the riots which broke out in July 1946 in Ahmedabad

In accordance with the policy of the Government of Bombay to make one community compensate the damage done to the other community every Hindu male will have to pay rupees nine while every muslim male will have to pay Rs. 47 and annas eight, women and children being exempeted.

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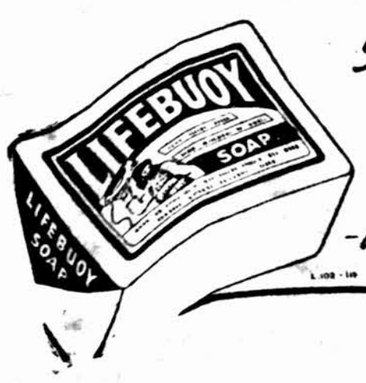

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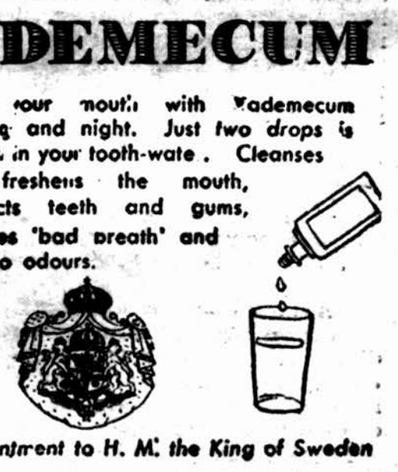

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How To Be Happy Though Movie-Married

Linda Darnell Offers A Formula

By Harold Heffernan

"How to be Happy Though Movie-Married" might be the apt till of a best-selling essay by Linda Darnell, whose marital upsets and reunions (she's married to cameraman Pev Marley) have regaled the gossip columns with frequent regularity for several years.

The Marleys have remained "out of print" nearly a year now, which should be tantamount to a guarantee of domestic harmony in Hollywood. Meanwhile, they've adopted a baby daughter and are negotiating for a second infant to grace their household next summer.

The romance of this couple is a sufficiently familiar story to all the older hands at 20th Century-Fox because it took place, so to speak, before their very eyes.

Pev shot Linda's test and her first six pictures. Young (15), not yet out of high school, untravelled and completely unsophisticated, but a raving beauty, Linda was bewildered by the stir she created. Her mother and younger sister and brother had come from Dallas with her, but outside of some cumbersome and old-fashioned ideas on how a young lady should conduct herself, Mrs. Darnell found the situation confusing, too.

Always Around

This was where Pev Marley came into the situation. Some 20 years older than Linda, veteran of a marriage to actress Lina Basquette, and a famous cameraman for years, Marley seemed always around to advise her. He steered her past some of the pitfalls encouraged her when the going got tough. Both say their association was untinged by romance in the beginning.

It was not until 1943, nearly six years after their first meeting, that they were married in Las Vegas, Nev They will be celebrating a fifth anniversary just about the time this goes into print.

* * *

It was from the set of "Unfaithfully Yours", at 20-Fox, that Linda gave with the gratis domestic advice Pretty as ever, she looked a trifle weary, and the explanation came happily: "I was up with the baby twice during the night".

First of all, according to the Darnell-promulgated precepts, married screen folks thinking of divorce—and not being certain—should give themselves a long cooling-off period, say about six months. And Linda should know. She tried just that sort of a deal. Result Discovery by both parties that they were "more in love than ever".

"We mistook a great many minor irritations for incompatibility", Linda said sagely, "but when we separated for a few months, we found it was just about impossible living without each other. So, we eliminated the little things that irked us and now are happier than ever".

Informal Rules

Linda said they drew up some "informal rules" about the "silly little things that bothered us". That was nearly 10 months ago. Both since have abided by their agreement, the actress declared.

"First, we decided there wouldn't be any shop talk at home", she went on. "Pev doesn't know what picture I'm playing in until he reads about it in the papers. Likewise, I don't ever know what picture he's photographing unless I happen to note it in the trade papers".

Her husband, Linda said, only learned she was starring opposite Rex Harrison in "Unfaithfully Yours" when he chanced on a script she had taken home. He was looking for something to read, glanced over the cast and remarked, "Hmmm, you and that Harrison ought to make a good combination".

"It used to be just the other way around", Linda recalled. "We'd com home at night, have dinner and then start talkng about everything that went on in our respective studios. I'd discuss my part; he'd go into a recital about the problems he was encountering in getting the right lighting and photography.

"Pev is, of course, one of the finest cinematographers in the business and is very conscientious about his work and results. I like to believe I am interested in my own career, too. Well, anyway, we'd sit around and trade talk about our jobs for hours. At the end of it all we'd be wrecks. And that went on night after night.

"Most important of all, perhaps, w agreed on fewer parties. Not more than one every two weeks; and maybe not that often if either or both of u were working on a movie.

No Conferences In Home

"We promised each other, too, that we wouldn't use our home as a business office. Neither of us have conferences there. If I have business to transact with my studio or agent, I do it in their offices—never bring such matters into the house. That keeps our home as it should be, a home and not a union depot. In the past we did have a lot of characters around.

"We swore, too, that we wouldn't use each other's automobiles. A man likes his car in trim running order all the time. He can sense it the moment someone else takes it out, especially a woman driver. I now leave his car alone. I also insist that he keep away from mine.

"Pev likes nothing better than to tear a motor apart and put it back together. Sometimes he'd tear mine down and suddenly become too busy on other matters to put it back. Often I've had to call a cab at the last moment. And I do love to drive my own car.

"Sounds silly, doesn't it? But it's little things like that which caused us more trouble than all the major problems. The big ones we'd iron out without a harsh word".

Not too far down on the list of Darnell-Marley "don'ts" is the matter of choosing one's own diversions. Linda doesn't care much for football, baseball and other outdoor sports. Marley is wild about them all.

"Now I don't have to go except when I want to", said Linda. "I like an occasional good game, but not to the extent of seeing every high school, college and professional contest in Los Angeles.

"Instead of coming home tired after working all day and giving in to my feelings, I scribble down anything funny that has happened—jokes I've heard and the like. Pev does the same. We tell them to each other and you'd be surprised how a laugh or two can make a wonderful evening out of a dreary one".

* * *

That's the Darnell formula, free for the asking. But if you try it and go ahead with the divorce action anyway, don't blame this gal. She's in there pitching, but readily admits that many divorces are caused by problems far more serious than "the little irritations".

"He just swallowed the Malay Archipelago."

Mary And John

Gallup Pole reveals what British men and women would call their children

"OUR name hangs in my heart like a bell's tongue," cried Cyrano. Through the centuries not only poets have wondered at the beauty and the meaning of a name.

There are fashions in names, as in most things. But a recent Gallup Poll, in which men and women were asked to give their favourite names, shows that British people think the old names are still the best.

For girls' names the first three choices of men and women were identical—all Saints' names: Mary, Margaret and Anne. Here are the first 20 names:

MEN'S CHOICE

Mary	Helen
Margaret	Pamela
Anne	Dorothy
Jean	Catherine
Elizabeth	Bargara
Joan	Doris
Patricia	Maureen
Christine	Alice
Kathleen	Beryl
Sheila	Carol

WOMEN'S CHOICE

Mary	Janet
Margaret	Ruth
Anne	Sheila
Patricia	Carol
Elizabeth	Darothy
Susan	Sandra
Jean	Jenifer
Joan	Jane
Christine	Kathleen
Helen	Pamela

Susan, Janet, Sandra and Jenifer are the women's choices and were scarcely mentioned by men. This is also true of names such as Rosemary, Linda, Lynne, Audrey, Annette and Shirley. All were mentioned frequently by women but given by scarcely one man.

Only in the case of the old-fashioned names of Edith, Elsie and May do the men express a preference for a name which is scarcely mentioned by the women.

*

The leading choices for boys' names were:

John	Anthony
David	Ian
Robert	Ronald
Peter	Brian
William	Edward
Michael	Eric
James	Kenneth
George	Arthur
Henry	Philip
Alan	

The choices of men and women were substantially the same. David was much more popular with women than with men. The reverse was the case with Thomas.

The Biblical name of Joseph was mentioned by a number of men, but received no support from women. Another Biblical name, Stephen, appeared fairly high on the women's list, but did not figure in the men's.

U. S. LABOUR FORCE

WOMEN MAKE UP 28 PER CENT

Women constitute about 28 per cent the labour force in the United States. Since 1900, the total labour force has doubled while the number of employed women has more than tripled. Alongside the growth in number, there has been a widening in the range of employment opportunities.

There are now over eight times as many women in the labour force of the United States as there were 80 years ago. This was noted by Frieda S. Miller, Director of the Women's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labour. In previewing a forthcoming Bureau publication which will present an intensive analysis of the development of women's employment. By 1900, employed women number 5,000,000, or 18 per cent of the entire labour force. Since then their number has more than tripled while the total labour force is only slightly over double the 1900 figure. Women now constitute about 28 per cent of the total labour force.

The range of their employment opportunities also shows great expansion. In 1836, women were found in only seven paying occupations—teacher, seamstress, tailor, miliner, dressmaker, household servant and factory operative. In 1940, women were employed in all but nine of 451 occupational clasifications.

The war years brought additional increases in the number and range of women's employment, many of which gains have been maintained since. In 1947, women were working in such occupations as airplane stewardess, radio commentator and psychologist. About five per cent of such professional groups as doctors, dentists, engineers, chemists, architects, lawyers and certified public accountants were women.

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From Destruction To Reconstruction

Role Of Bombs In Reshaping Industry

THOUSANDS of tons of steel, copper and brass-metal urgently needed in Britain's production drive are being recovered from the break-down of all types of bombs, shells and small calibre ammunition at Royal Ordnance Factories throughout the country.

At the end of World War II, large quantities of ammunition became surplus to the post-war requirements of the Services, and the Breakdown Directorate of the Disposals Division of Britain's Ministry of Supply became responsible for the disposal of all ammunition stocks which could be sold, or safely and economically broken down for the recovery of scrap metals and industrial products.

WORKING IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE THREE SERVICES, THE DIRECTORATE, BY THE MIDDLE OF JUNE, 1947, HAD SUCCEEDED IN SALVAGING WAR MATERIALS TO A TOTAL VALUE OF £5,784.000 (RS. 7,66,18,000).

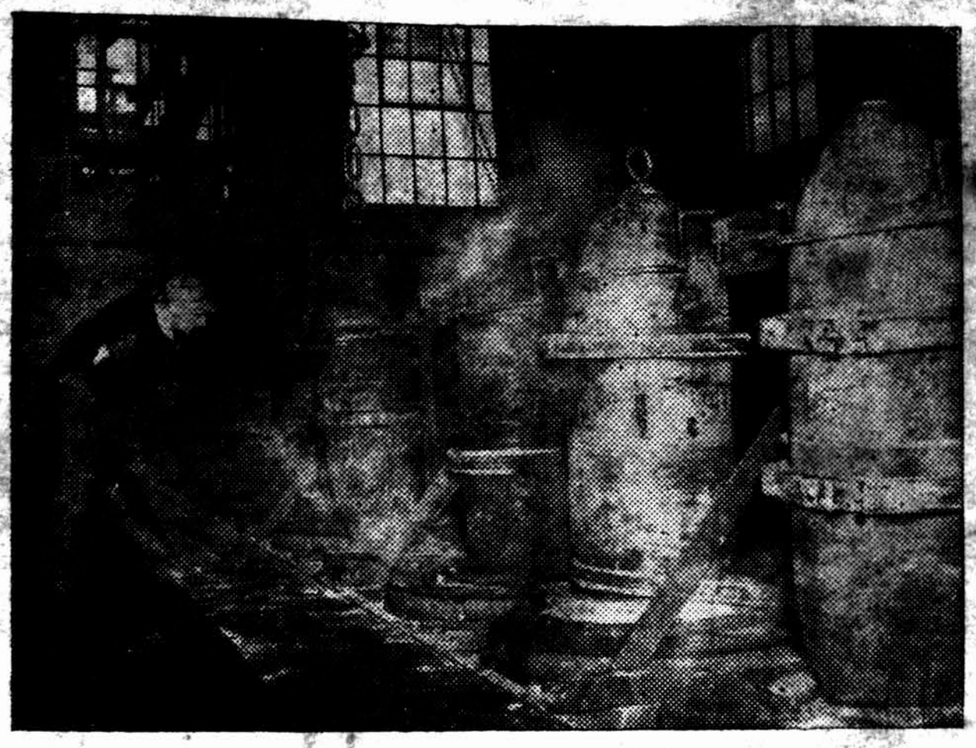
An idea of the magnitude of this operation of munitions manufacture in reverse and how successfully the Department has lived up to its slogan. "We recover everything except the stencilling on the box". is evidenced by the fact that materials already recovered include some 200.000 tons of cast iron and steel, and 150,000 tons of non-ferrous metals.

Breakdown of ammunition has provided many dangerous and ticklish technical problems, and Britain's Government-owned Royal Ordnance Factories, which had manufactured explosives and ammunition during World War II, have played a major role in this work.

Breakdown of filled ammunition has produced large quantities of urgently needed scrap metals to serve Britain's home and export needs. Chemicals recovered from surplus war stores are now helping many branches of industry. Large stocks of surplus explosives, such as T. N. T., teryl, ammonal, gunpowder and gelignite, are helping to solve Britain's coal output problem. They have been sold to the explosives industries for conversions into types suitable for use in mining.

The list of benefits to British industry is almost inexhaustible, ranging from raw materials for basic industries to "cracker blanks" sold by tender and used in the manufacture of Christmas crackers. .. ..

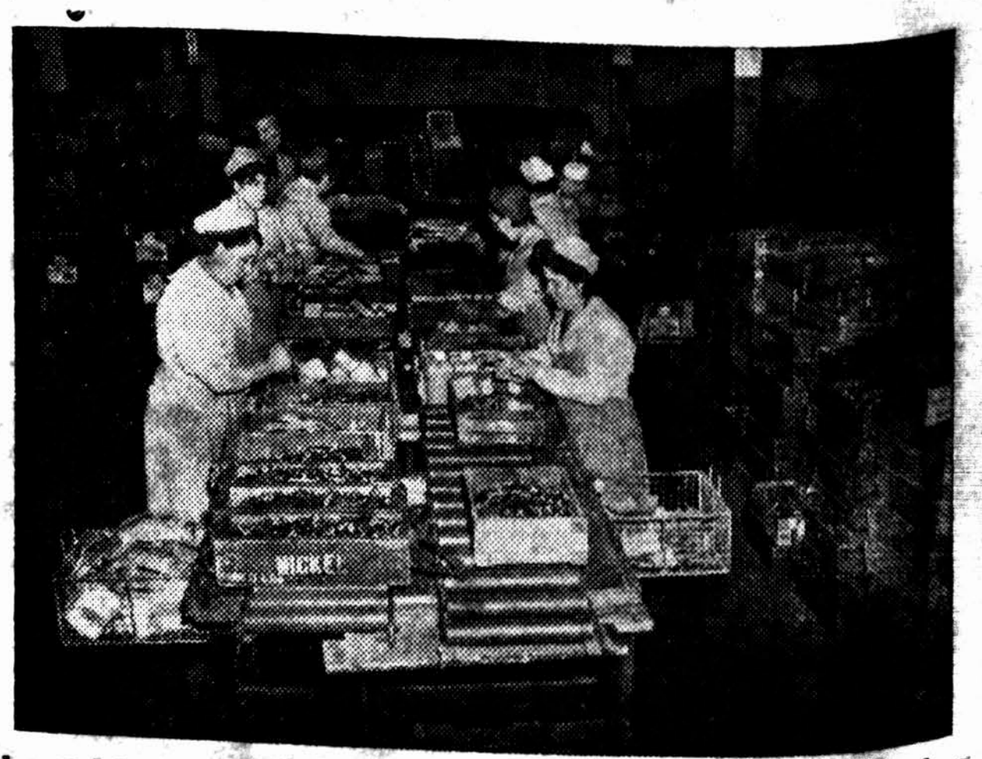
Thousands of tons of 500 and 1,000 lbs. bomb cases ready to be despatched for steel salvage.



1,000 lb. bombs on steam racks. High powered steam jets liquidise the T. N. T. inside the bombs which pours away.

Motor-Car wings being pressed. Much of the metal used is obtained from recovered ammunition scrap.

Just a few of the thousands of shell cases ready to be despatched for salvage.



Unpacking 303 Ammunition for breaking down for salvage.

Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by MICHAEL ANDRADES, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay and Edited by S Natarajan.